FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'ARAFAT-JACKSON MEETING

JN050717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar met with black American leader Rev Jesse Jackson last night. Brother Abu 'Ammar and Rev Jesse Jackson reviewed current developments.

At the end of the meeting, Jackson and brother Mahmud al-Labadi, official in charge of foreign information, held a press conference which Al-Labadi opened by reading a PLO statement. The text of the statement is as follows:

Proceeding from the PLO principles and human values to confront racial discrimination, pan-Arab suppression and social injustice, and proceeding from our support for the struggles of black democratic elements in the United States against racial discrimination and hegemony, the PLO has always been concerned with promoting relations, developing dialog and strengthening the ties of friendship with all democratic and honorable power bases in the United States, especially the blacks, democratic elements, some members of Congress and a number of clergymen, taking into consideration the beginning of change in U.S. public opinion.

The PLO extended an invitation to Rev Jesse Jackson and his brothers in the PUSH organization, just as it had previously extended an invitation to Reverend Lowery and his colleagues, to acquaint them with the PLO's social, cultural and educational achievements, the savage Israeli aggression and the barbaric shelling of the Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps with the most modern, savage weapons.

Rev Jackson and brother Abu 'Ammar met with several brother members of the PLO Executive Committee, during which the brother PLO Executive Committee chairman clarified the following points:

1. The PLO's stand on the Camp David plot, its gravity for the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and the farcical so-called self-administration, which our people reject and consider a new kind of slavery.

2. The U.S. stand which completely ignores the Palestinian people's rights and existence, including their right to return, determine their fate and establish their independent state, and the effect this has on increasing the Zionist enemy's arrogance, military bullying of our people and their continued occupation of the Palestinians and Arab territories, with the help of U.S. economic, military and political support.

3. Adherence to a cease-fire in southern Lebanon, proceeding from the PLO's concern over Lebanon's security and stability at a time when the Israeli forces continue their attacks on Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, children, women and old men--attacks which have been continuous both from the land and sea and have resulted in the evacuation of more than 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinians.

4. The affirmation of the PLO's principled stand through its decisions which include the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on any part of Palestinian soil which is evacuated by the Israelis and which is liberated.

5. The PLO affirms its principled stand on Judaism as a religion and the great values on which the PLO national charter is based and which are embodied in the decisions of our national councils, all of which affirm the call for democracy, fraternity and equality among Muslims, Jews and Christians to live in our homeland Palestine in fraternity, justice and equality without any oppression or racial discrimination.

6. The PLO calls on all peace-loving peoples to support the Palestinian people to confront the arrogant Israeli occupation, since this a moral and humane duty confirmed by the UN Charter, international norms and resolutions and human rights.

At the press conference, Jesse Jackson affirmed that following his meeting with brother Abu 'Ammar and the PLO Executive Committee members, he was assured that the aim of the PLO is to establish an independent Palestinian state in which all can live in peace and to respect the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

Jackson added that the United States has to act in a manner that safeguards Lebanon's independence and sovereignty--and this is the PLO view. U.S. shells should stop falling and Israeli planes should stop violating Lebanese airspace.

Jackson added that the Congress has to follow the rule of suspending military aid which is used for aggression. He added that the U.S. Government has to be concerned over the justness of the Palestinian issue. Jackson called on President Carter to call for a U.S. conference on the Middle East and encourage UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to convene an international conference of the Middle East parties.

Jackson considered the PLO's initiative to cease firing in southern Lebanon as a great step. He said he was convinced that the United States should now open a dialog with the PLO and he recalled U.S. interests in the Arab region.

Jackson said: I will tell the U.S. public that the PLO is the government of the Palestinian people, that it represents this people through its institutions and that it is capable of taking an independent decision through its Executive Committee.

Jackson concluded by saying that he will also tell the U.S. people about the results of his visit through meetings he will hold with President Carter, the Congress and the U.S. people in panels, debates, lectures and in the press.

PLO OFFICIAL REJECTS JACKSON PROPOSALS

JN041927 Doha QNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 Oct--A senior PLO official announced in Amman today his rejection of the ideas submitted by Rev Jesse Jackson to the Palestinian leadership.

'Abd al-Jawad Salih, PLO Executive Committee member, said that the black U.S. leader's ideas and proposals constitute an invitation to the PLO to suspend armed struggle, recognize Israel and have it participate in the Camp David agreements.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, the PLO official said that these ideas and proposals are rejected in part and parcel by the PLO because they basically contradict the Palestine National Council's resolutions and Arab unanimity.

Salih added: These ideas do not go beyond the framework of U.S. policy toward the Arab nation. These ideas are meant to ambush the PLO and have it fall into the U.S. trap; to create divisions in the Arab and Palestinian arenas; and to provide a suitable atmosphere for more Arab concessions, to be proceeded first by PLO concessions.

Salih pointed out that he and some PLO Executive Committee members had met with Jackson in Beirut before his departure for Cairo. Jackson submitted these ideas at that time under the pretext that they will help U.S. President Carter to put pressure on Israel.

The Palestinian official said: How can we be asked to offer such concessions at a time when Israel continues to occupy our land, expel the sons of our people and pursue them with death and destruction outside their homeland and to set up settlements in which it houses foreign immigrants? Salih said: The Palestinian people did not carry arms from 1948 to 1965, and no one paid attention to them. The world ignored their cause, which led the Palestinian people to wage the struggle not because they love to fight, but to regain their legitimate rights and to return to their homeland. Today, the Palestinian people need peace and stability after long years of suffering and pain as a result of continued Israeli aggression.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT SAID PREMATURE

JN041455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 4 Oct--Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, has stated that any settlement leading to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil is a natural beginning to a solution of the Middle East crisis. He said that the ultimate end of the problem will be in an Arab-Jewish coexistence within a democratic state. He said that a Palestinian state in exile is premature due to the present circumstances surrounding the issue, although the Palestinians do not object to such a proposition in principle. He added: We believe that the PLO can play the same role as that of the proposed government through the PLO's representation in the Arab League and its UN observers and because 115 states recognize it.

In a statement published today in the Qatari weekly magazine AR-RAYAH, he said that he is skeptical over the possibility of convening an Arab summit to tackle the Palestinian issue due to the Arab states' situation. He said: A summit is inconceivable at present because it needs a lot of preparations and the consent of the Arab states. Abu Mazin asked: Is it imperative that a new calamity should happen to make it possible for the Arab leaders to meet?

He commented on what U.S. President Carter said about the Arab leaders being unconvinced about the idea of the establishment of a Palestinian state, saying: The Palestinians cannot believe that this is the Arab leaders' stand; not even that of King Husayn.

Expressing his opinion about Tunisian President Bourguiba's statement that the best solution for the Palestinian issue is their acceptance of the 1947 division resolution, Abu Mazin said: We agree to that as long as it is a step to establish peace in the region and because it gives us back 50 percent of our usurped lands. He added: I would like to add that the Palestinians never think of throwing the Jews into the sea. The Palestinians are seeking to live with them in a democratic state.

Abu Mazin called on the Arab League to play a more positive role in publicizing the Palestinian issue.

VIENNA PLO REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS OIL AS WEAPON

AU031048 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 2 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Lutz Holzinger interview with Dr Ghazi Husayn, permanent PLO representative in Vienna: "Middle East: Use of the Oil Weapon If Need Be--PLO Insists on UN Resolutions"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Many sides see a connection between the Middle East conflict and the petroleum supply to the Western countries from the sources in the Arab states. How do you see this question?

Husayn: The Palestine problem and the oil problem are connected. The Arab nation, too, sees a linkage between politics and economic affairs. Petroleum is looked upon by us as a strategically important raw material. The United States has prohibited the export of strategically important goods to the socialist countries, and to this day, they continue the economic blockade of Cuba.

The support of Israel by the United States endangers peace and national rights of the peoples in the Middle East. Thus the Arab states could see themselves constrained some day to use oil as a weapon. Thus, Israel endangers the economic interests of the Western world.

The Palestinian people have been waiting for the implementation of the UN decisions since the year 1948, while the United States is still looking on passively at the genocide of Palestinians and Lebanese in southern Lebanon. American F-14, F-15 and F-16 fighter planes are being deployed against the Palestinian refugee camps. The PLO does not have comparable weapons at its disposal. Thus it might be constrained to request the Arab states to use those weapons which they have.

DAILY INTERVIEWS VIENNA PLO REPRESENTATIVE HUSAYN

AU021212 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Interview by KURIER correspondents Gerd Leitgeb, Heinz Nussbaumer, Dr Manfred Strauss and Hans Rauscher, with Dr Ghazi Husayn, permanent PLO representative in Vienna: "PLO: 'We Will Never Give Up'"--date and place not given]

[Text] The PLO is gaining increasing international recognition, including by Bruno Kreisky. Thus KURIER invited the PLO representative in Vienna for a talk. Dr Ghazi Husayn studied German literature in East Germany and has been living in Vienna for 2 years now.

KURIER: Why, 1 year after Camp David, is the Middle East again dangling between the threat of war and hopes of peace and there has been no step forward?

Husayn: First, the accords have clearly shown that there can be no just and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem without the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Second, the Israeli expansion policy is being continued. Now Israel has even permitted its citizens to purchase land in the occupied territories. Third, the attitude of the West European states and public opinion in the United States have improved in favor of the PLO. The isolation of Israel, which continues to insist on its old policy, has increased. Because Camp David did not bring any solution, we now have to find other ways and methods.

KURIER: Among these methods is also terror against civilians in Israel.

Husayn: I tell you quite frankly: As long as there are occupiers in our country, we will continue our fight against the Israelis and Israeli propaganda attempts to represent our fight as terror, in order to camouflage their expansionist policy. I can assure you--if and when we attain our rights, we will cease our fight.

KURIER: Does the open Western European attitude towards the Palestinians represent a guarantee against terror?

Husayn: The operations abroad and the hijacking of airplanes never constituted part of PLO strategy. After the Black September (the bloody crushing of the Palestinians in Jordan in 1970), our young people were dissatisfied with the PLO. Thus they started these actions. Now we have reorganized the PLO and have brought such elements under control. Thus such actions have become rare. We even take a hard position against the perpetrators. Our new penal law provides for severe punishment for plane hijackings.

KURIER: But the terror against Israel continues.

Husayn: One has to distinguish between terror and the use of force in order to implement the right to self-determination. We shall continue our fight against Israel until we get our legitimate rights.

KURIER: This also means terror against civilians?

Husayn: It is lamentable that some see the events in so one-sided a way. It is always said that the Palestinians kill women and children. What are the Israeli fighter jets doing, when they bombard our refugee camps with the latest American napalm, bombs and missiles? They not only kill one child, they kill hundreds of women, children and old people. Israel pursues terror as official policy.

KURIER: Looking back on the last years--have the Palestinians benefited from terror?

Husayn: It was only by our fight that a better understanding by the world of our problem began. For this reason we will not let the world rest as long as our problem remains unsolved. We fight not only in a military way, but also diplomatically and politically. In all areas, in Western Europe, in Eastern Europe, in the occupied territories, we will fight night and day with all means and methods until we attain our rights.

KURIER: What do you mean by Palestinian rights?

Husayn: First of all, the return of the refugees--almost 1 million have been expelled from their homeland since the founding of the State of Israel.

Furthermore, the implementation of the UN decisions that granted us the right to our own state. And finally, the PLO demands the halting of Jewish immigration to Israel, which represents a great danger for us. We do not want to push the Jews into the sea--the Israeli's have pushed us into the desert--Zionist propaganda only maintains that so to continue to ignore our rights.

KURIER: Would this not be the destruction of Israel?

Husayn:: The PLO has never talked about the destruction or annihilation of Israel--only about liberation. Until 1948 we lived with the Jews in Palestine very peacefully. This harmony was destroyed by the founding of the State of Israel, because Israel displaced our people and seized our land.

KURIER: Is there readiness within the PLO to live with Israel? What are the conditions for such a dialog?

Husayn: This problem must be solved within the framework of the United Nations. Israel was founded on the basis of a UN decision. Now the United Nations must implement our rights. If there should be an entirely new situation, our national congress will adopt final decisions.

KURIER: But, there have been contacts between the PLO and Israel?

Husayn: The people who, for example, met Dayan, are Palestinians, but not official PLO representatives. There are also contacts with democratic and progressive forces among the Jews; for example, between the Israeli Communist Party and the PLO in Prague or Rome.

KURIER: Egypt's President as-Sadat held talks with Israel and is also negotiating about the Palestinians. What will you do if As-Sadat achieves more in doing so than the PLO could ever achieve?

Husayn: He will not succeed in doing that. The PLO regards this so-called self-administration or autonomy as a camouflage operation for the continuation of the occupation. All Arabs reject As-Sadat's policy, including the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people. Formerly, we rejected the tutelage of King Abdullah of Jordan. Today we reject the tutelage by As-Sadat. The Camp David policy has foundered once and for all. It is at a dead end. The only way out is recognition of the PLO.

KURIER: The PLO is gaining increasing international recognition. How does your movement look upon itself today? As social revolutionaries to change the Arab world?

Husayn: No. The PLO has the task of guiding and masterminding the political, diplomatic and military struggle of the Palestinian people and implementing the rights of the Palestinian people. It has no other tasks. We do not interfere with the internal problems of the Arab countries; and, we do not let the Arab countries interfere with our problems.

KURIER: What is a future Palestinian state to look like?

Husayn: This is a mean [boese] question. We are engaged in a daily struggle. The ideological question has not yet been discussed. At any rate, we shall try to build a modern, democratic state.

KURIER: You do not want to push the Jews into the sea--thus in a Palestine of your conception, 3 million Israelis and 4 million Palestinians would have to cohabitate.

Husayn: Yes, why not? Already in 1974, 'Arafat suggested the founding of a democratic state in Palestine for Jews and Arabs, for Muslims and Christians at the United Nations. He proclaimed that at the United Nations in New York, and the General Assembly welcomed him with 5 minutes of prolonged applause.

KURIER: Why have you not founded a government in exile so far? This would surely make it easier for you to act?

Husayn: When this question was discussed in our midst 2 years ago, there were two opinions. In principle, everybody is for the founding of a government in exile. But many thought that the time was not yet ripe. We have to wait until we find a better and more favorable situation. I think that this problem will be discussed in the near future and that we will have some kind of government in exile. We want a strong government. But basically the activity of the PLO's Executive Committee corresponds to that of a council of ministers.

KURIER: It is often said that there is no longer a Palestinian revolution with independent aims, that basically a future Palestinian state would only be Moscow's henchman in the Middle East.

Husayn: 'Arafat has often said that the class struggle and the class controversies in our case, and on account of our position are practically nonexistent. Our attitude towards the United States and Western Europe shows that we are pursuing an objective policy.

KURIER: Since we are talking of Western Europe--the Austrian chancellor has always played a special role there. How is this to be seen since Kreisky on the other hand also shows much understanding for the other side and also for the initiative and the peace dialog of President al-Sadat. Why do the Palestinians cherish the Austrian chancellor so much?

Husayn: The chancellor is a politician of international renown. He has relations with everybody. He is good friend of Israel, and he is a good friend of as-Sadat. But he is also one of the few European statesmen who always has advocated the right of self-determination for the Palestinians; and, I especially value this courageous stand.

KURIER: So you also forgive him for having markedly influenced, for example, Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel?

Husayn: This problem does not only affect Austria. Its roots lie somewhere else.

KURIER: In the Soviet Union. So you forgive the Soviet Union for it?

Husayn: We do not agree with immigration. It represents a great danger for our people. It means new land robbery and new expulsions of Palestinians. This is our attitude.

KURIER: The PLO today is recognized by more countries in the world than is the UN state, Israel. The Palestinians also have the strongest weapon of all backing them--the oil weapon. Can it still be said today that the Palestinians are the weak ones and the Israeli the strong? There are hundreds of thousands in Israel today who are ready for peace with the Palestinians. Do you not think that the time has come for a peace gesture on behalf of the Palestinians?

Husayn: We are the victims.

KURIER: There are victims on both sides.

Husayn: We are the victims; because our right has been abused; because we have been displaced.

KURIER: But do you not think that in politics one must also be able to forget? The mutual listing of terror has to stop sometime.

Husayn: Why does one ask this from the weak Palestinians and not from the State of Israel, which is strong, has military power and great support in the world. Why is this gesture demanded from a liberation organization fighting for its rights? I do not understand this. Any attack by the Israelis in Lebanon is explained by security reasons. When will the Israelis stop feeling threatened?

KURIER: As soon as they have security.

Husayn: But we think, the PLO thinks that Israel does not want peace. A situation of peace does not bring in Jewish immigrants, does not bring in Jewish capital. In peace, Israel would have its normal weight. It would be much, much smaller than the present one. Thus, politicians like Begin and Dayan do not want peace.

KURIER: But other Israeli parties?

Husayn: We do not distinguish between Israel's parties. In Europe it is said that the Israeli Labor Party is not as aggressive as Begin. But the labor party has held power in Israel for more than 20 years.

KURIER: Let us imagine something. If today Mr 'Arafat would come and bring Israel peace evidence--Israel's attitude towards the Palestinians would change totally.

Husayn: No. I do not believe it. Because I know Zionist ideology very well, because I know Israeli practice very well. I have experienced it myself, from childhood to the present. We do not believe that Israel will recognize our rights by means of political methods and contacts.

KURIER: Do you not fear that by your tough stand Israel might be pushed into isolation and might then react in a way which would render peace impossible once and for all?

Husayn: We do not recognize this. We only demand the implementation of the UN decisions, to implement our rights. As soon as they are implemented the world will realize what we Palestinians are really like.

PNC SPEAKER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ATH-THAWRAH

JN031909 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, the Palestine National Council [PNC] speaker, has affirmed that the PLO will back the idea of convening a new Arab summit conference due to its great concern over unifying the Arab ranks in order to confront the plots and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, Al-Fahum added that the convocation of a new Arab summit is in harmony with and implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions, which affirmed the necessity for convening a new Arab summit conference one year after the first summit.

In answer to the question whether the PLO intends to make any political move on the Arab or international levels, Al-Fahum affirmed that such a move is already and is continuously in progress and that brother leader Abu 'Ammar is due in Turkey next Friday on an official visit during which he will supervise the opening of an official PLO office [word indistinct].

In answer to the question on the PLO's stand on the current developments in southern Lebanon, brother Al-Fahum said: We are continuously cooperating and coordinating with Syria and the legitimate Lebanese authorities in order to protect this region from Zionist aggressions and to prevent the Zionist enemy from implementing his expansionist, aggressive schemes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Concerning the existing relations between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions, Al-Fahum affirmed that these relations are constantly making progress and are founded on the bases of interest and mutual respect.

In conclusion, brother Al-Fahum affirmed the necessity for rallying all Arab potentials in order to foil the Camp David accords and all plots directed against the Arab nation and Palestinian people.

ARAB COMMUNISTS CIRCULATE ANTI-SYRIAN, ANTI-IRAQI LEAFLET

LD281533 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 28 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Communist Leaflets Signed by 'Ghilan ad-Dimashqi' and 'Al-Hallaj'"]

[Text] The Arab communist groups have once again been distributing leaflets attacking certain Arab regimes, particularly Syria and Iraq. The leaflets were distributed for the first time in July 1978 and were recently reprinted with the addition of a handwritten passage attacking the present Iraqi regime.

The leaflet, which was widely distributed in the Arab capitals, is entitled: "Against coercion in the Arab world.... Persecuted people everywhere, unite in order to fight the epic of class struggle." The leaflet attacks Rif'at al-Asad, Syrian President al-Asad's brother; Barzan at-Tikriti, President Saddam Husayn's brother; Al-Majidah Wasilah, President Bourguiba's wife; and Rashid Zaqqar, the Algerian businessman, who the leaflet describes as "Boumediene's private broker."

The leaflet is signed by "Ghilan ad-Dimashqi (a collective Syrian pseudonym), "Al-Hallaj" (a collective Iraqi pseudonym), Muhammad Idris, Al-'Afif al-Akhdar, Al-'Arabi al-Jabali, 'Ali ibn 'Ashur, al-Habib Hannanah, al-Habib Hashim, Mahmud Zayid, Khalil Tu'mah, Najib 'Ayyad, Faysal Ghalib, editorial staff of the magazine INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, the Omani labor party and Khalil an-Nu'aymi.

The leaflet's language is rife with abuse, vilification and accusations.

The Syrian communists, who have split with the communist party led by Khalid Bakdash and known as "The Politburo", have published an article in the supplement of the TARIQ ASH-SHA'B by Secretary General Riyad at-Turk, rejecting the explanation that recent events in Syria are the result of conflict between the ruling authority and the Muslim brotherhood. The article suggests a six-point program for reforming the internal situation in Syria.

NAZARETH MAYOR: ARAB MUNICIPAL COUNCILS WILL STRIKE 15 OCT

JN031921 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The heads of the Arab Municipal Council in the occupied homeland have denounced the policy of financial restrictions which is practiced by the Zionist enemy's government against the councils.

Following a meeting held in the village of (Qalansiwah), the heads of the Arab Municipal Councils stated that they will call on the Arab states to support their councils if the Zionist government continues to impose financial restrictions on the Arab cities and villages.

Tawfiq Ziyad, the Nazareth mayor, has announced that the Arab Municipal Councils will go on strike on 15 October if the Israeli Government does not proceed to (?prevent the catastrophe).

It is to be recalled that the Arab Municipal Councils suffer from grave financial strains, which make them incapable of paying their employees' salaries and spending funds on necessary projects for the municipality.

OMAN

VOICE OF PFLO ASSAILS U.S., BRITISH ACTIONS

LD041234 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: No Omani citizen or any other Arab in the sultanate disputes that British officers run all the affairs of the sultanate and supervise every single detail. Now, do we avoid the truth by saying that there is no country in the Arab region, or anywhere else in the world for that matter, in which all the army, navy and air force commanders are British? (?Truly), we say that the Sultanate of Oman is a quasi-colony, if not a full (?paper) colony. For example, we find that the British officer, (H.B. Gordon), is the sole individual running the sultanate's internal and external affairs, because he is Qabus' principal adviser, or, if not that, it is he who runs Qabus himself. Qabus, in the final analysis, is just a puppet manipulated by the officer (Gordon) as he pleases. A number of officials in the Qabus regime display portraits of (Gordon) in their offices instead of portraits of Qabus. This proves that the British officers who are working in Muscat and can be seen in all areas and institutions and various sectors are the effective rulers of the sultanate. The others, regardless of whether they are Omanis or not, are mere tools manipulated by these officers as they please.

Britain is decreasing its military presence in the sultanate and the United States has begun to replace Britain in its control of military installations within the sultanate. These are being expanded. The Americans are thus trying to tighten their grip on the Gulf territories through agent regimes in the area, including that of Qabus, which gave the Americans access to and put at their disposal the territory of Oman. However, since the United States does not wish to appear [words indistinct] as did the British presence in the area, U.S. imperialism, in keeping with the conspiracy of the capitulatory Camp David accord, is striving to create a structure that will combine the security of the Gulf with the security of imperialist interests, the security of the Zionist entity and the security of its allies and agents in the area.

Brothers: The treacherous Qabus regime's call to (?add) an army to protect the security of the Gulf under the slogan of protecting the Strait of Hormuz, coupled with its call for the formation of a 100,000-man U.S. (?intervention) force and a 150,000-man Egyptian special task force, are indications of U.S. orientations in the Gulf and Arab Peninsula areas at this stage. Because of its dealings and strong links with U.S. imperialist circles, the Qabus regime constitutes a danger not only to the Omani people, but to all the peoples of the Gulf and the Peninsula. It will remain so until all foreign forces are removed from our country.

PDRY

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM YAR, CALLS COMMUNIQUE 'HISTORIC'

LD042118 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to Aden today after a visit to the YAR.

"Before leaving San'a' today, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a press statement in which he said: We are filled with happiness as we leave San'a' after our meetings with the brother officials in the northern part of the homeland.

We are pleased to express our appreciation of the friendly reception accorded us by our brothers in San'a', the atmosphere of mutual understanding, the exchange of views and talks on Yemeni issues, chiefly on the restoration of Yemen's unity."

"The meetings and talks we held were an extension of previous meetings and a follow-up to the resolutions of the Kuwait statement, issued by brothers 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Abdullah Salih. The talks were very positive. They reflected the nationalistic responsibility of the officials in the two parts and their desire to promote the work of the unity committees and coordination in the economic, social and cultural spheres, thus paving the way for unity."

A joint communique on the talks was issued today. Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the president of the YAR, 'Ali Abdullah Salih, exchanged speeches at the signing ceremony.

"Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the signing of the communique in San'a' today was an important event in the history of unionist moves, since it was the first document signed in the Yemeni land." [as heard] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his confidence that efforts would be unified, meetings would continue, the service of our people would be promoted and we would show ourselves worthy of the title of champions of the struggle of our forefathers for development and progress. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that with joint cooperation and true sincerity we would build a strong and prosperous united democratic national homeland, thus ending the partition and fragmentation experienced by our homeland and people today."

"YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also made a speech after the signing of the joint communique. He hailed the results of the history San'a' meeting, which he described as an historic turning point and the crowning achievement of the continuous meetings between officials of the two parts of the Yemen. We will endeavor to lay a firm foundation for achieving Yemeni unity, he said."

QATAR

AMIR MEETS SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER IN PARIS

JN042106 Doha QNA in Arabic 2045 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 4 October--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received at 1500 today at his place of residence in Paris His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi defense and aviation minister. The fraternal bilateral relations and methods of further promoting joint cooperation and bonds between the two countries were discussed at the meeting. The two sides also reviewed current Arab and Gulf issues, as well as other topics of mutual interest.

AL-'ARAB CRITICIZES JACKSON'S CALL TO STOP PLO ACTIONS

JN041823 Doha QNA in Arabic 1605 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 4 Oct--In its editorial today the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB pondered the meaning of Jesse Jackson's call to the PLO to give up military action and replace it with diplomatic action. The paper also pondered what Jesse Jackson meant when he said that the Camp David agreements constitute an acceptable framework for peace.

AL-'ARAB said: It appears that we have overindulged in our optimism, because it seems that black American leaders differ with their country's leaders only on the details and not the objectives. Otherwise, how else can we explain Andrew Young's African tour and his invitation to African governments to recognize Israel?

This new position reminds us that President Carter has made a link between the blacks' civil rights issue and the Palestinian people's issue when he said that the two are identical. This leads us to believe that an operation has been planned to push black U.S. citizens toward an unofficial dialog with the PLO which will be to the advantage of the Camp David process. AL-'ARAB adds: We have and always will support flexible positions in order to render political actions successful. However, this flexibility should not be at the expense of principles and objectives for the sake of which our Arab people have fought everywhere.

At the conclusion of its editorial, the paper calls on the PLO to explicitly define its position on Jackson's statements, A man who was sent to us by the leaders of the United States to convince us of things who go against logic. The paper said: We should not give up the gun while we are conducting a dialog. Any dialog which is not supported by a gun is an imposed one. It is a one-sided dialog which rejects solutions. Therefore, the gun should remain raised because it is our destiny to do so until liberation.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI REFUSAL TO MEET JACKSON

LD042318 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] Observers have discussed the refusal by the Israeli enemy prime minister to meet with the delegation of the black Americans led by Jesse Jackson, leader of the civil rights movement of the American blacks. This refusal is considered to be a further indication of the worsening of the conflict between the black Americans and Israel.

The enemy prime minister's refusal to meet with the delegation of black American leaders has come as no surprise. All indications had pointed to such a refusal after the black American leaders showed sympathy toward the Palestine question, particularly during the current visit of Jesse Jackson to a number of Arab capitals where he met with Palestinian leaders. This has aroused the wrath of the Israel enemy and infuriated it.

It seems the angry reaction to the enemy leaders' attitude toward the black Americans has caused some conflict of opinion within the ranks of the enemy government. However, the current hostility to the black Americans has triumphed in the end. Observers consider this to be a gain for the Palestinians because the support of 20 million black Americans constitutes considerable support in the face of the support Israel enjoys in the United States.

It is evident that the black American delegation's conviction of the justice of the Palestinian claims has further increased as a result of Jackson's visit and meetings with Palestinian leaders. This gives the impression that a Palestinian decision will be adopted in light of this visit's results, though the nature of such a decison has not been revealed.

It is evident that the course of events in this period was not in favor with the moves of the enemy government which is now trying to consecrate the results of the separatist peace agreement. These results have so far served the enemy's interests and aspirations. For this reason the enemy is eager to preserve them and drive the other side to the abyss of concessions.

UAE

AL-FAJR: GULF STATES CAN PROTECT OWN INTERESTS

JN041145 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0710 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 October--In its editorial today the newspaper AL-FAJR comments on U.S. President Carter's remarks about the Soviet military presence in Cuba and the intention to pursue U.S. schemes to intervene anywhere in the world.

AL-FAJR warns the U.S. Government of the dangers of its illusion that the oilfields of the Gulf area are being threatened. The paper says: The Gulf states know better than anyone else what their interests are and know how to protect these interests without the need of foreign intervention. The following is the text of the AL-FAJR editorial:

In his address to the American people about the Soviet military presence in Cuba, President Carter asserted that U.S. plans to intervene anywhere in the world will go ahead. This assertion came in passing during his 20-minute speech during which he concentrated on the measures the United States will take against Cuba in an area the United States considers vital to its interests and influence.

AL-FAJR continues: The U.S. President, however, has left the door open to speculation as to what he means by the formation of a U.S. emergency force which could be quickly sent to any part of the world. Perhaps he deliberately chose not to elaborate any further and not to give any indication of his aim in setting up such a force. Is it a warning to the Soviet Union to keep out of certain areas which the United States considers within its sphere of influence? Does the United States want to avoid what happened in Nicaragua--where it had to abandon Somoza, whose father it had chosen to suppress the revolution of (Cesar Sandino) in the twenties--from happening in Guatemala and El Salvador, for instance?

Despite the vagueness of Carter's assertion, the mind tends to link it and the statements and hints made by the Pentagon to the effect that there are U.S. military plans to intervene in the Gulf area to protect the oilfields. If this is what Carter means by his remark then this would be a cause for astonishment because it confirms that the U.S. Government still believes in the unfounded theory based on the illusion that the oil fields in the Gulf area are threatened or that the Gulf states are incapable of protecting their wealth and energy resources.

What can be said at present, in the absence of more adequate information on future U.S. plans, is that the Gulf states know better than anyone else what their interests are and how to protect them without the need of foreign intervention. This is because the Gulf states reject such intervention in any form by whatever great power. They are capable at all times of halting such intervention.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES PDRY PRIME MINISTER

JN031815 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received brother ' Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, today. The meeting was attended by brother ' Al-Karim Al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Talks Resume

JN032127 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The second session of the fraternal meeting between the two parts of the homeland was held today under brother 'Abd Al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland.

Joint Statement

JN042001 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

["Text"] of joint YAR-PDRY statement signed and issued in San'a' on 4 October 1979 at the end of the visit to the YAR by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, out of loyalty to the Yemeni soil and people and to the cause of Yemeni unity; out of allegiance to the principles of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions and to the Yemeni people's supreme interests in unity, sovereignty and social progress, and in accordance with what is stipulated by the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements, brother Col Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, met with brother Ali Nasir Muhammad, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland, in San'a' from 2 to 4 October 1979.

In an atmosphere permeated by fraternity and the feeling of national responsibility, as well as by complete allegiance to the Yemeni revolution and loyalty to the martyrs who fell for the victory of its principles and aims, they discussed the steps that have been taken to implement the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements. They stressed that reestablishing Yemeni unity is the fate of the Yemeni people and requires joint efforts to achieve it in a peaceful manner and on sound democratic bases, since it is the basis for stability in the region. Theachievement of unity will place before our Yemeni people large potentials to achieve economic, social and cultural progress. It will also enable them to effectively contribute to the battle of pan-Arab destiny against colonialism and Zionism. The two leaders express their commitment to implement the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements. They also stress their commitment tothe ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad and to the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad, as well as to the resolutions of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries which support the Palestinian Arab people's" struggle and just cause in the face of the schemes that aim at the relinquishment of land and shrines.

They also express their satisfaction over the steps taken in this regard. Since the period of time defined in the Kuwait statement ended before the committees ended their work, it has been agreed to give the joint committees sufficient time to complete the tasks entrusted to them so as to achieve the Yemeni masses' desires and hopes.

The two leaders stress the need to exert further joint efforts to achieve economic integration between the two parts in such a manner that will lead to a sound utilization of the available economic potentials so as to achieve economic and social progress for the Yemeni people. The two leaders believe that finding coordination and harmony between the two parts' development plans is a practical beginning for the attainment of the economic integration aspired to. This will encourage national, Arab and foreign capital to have honest investment in accordance with the economic and social development plans in such a manner that serves the interest of Yemen and achieves prosperity for the Yemeni people. They entrust the economic committee with the task of drawing up the practical concepts to achieve this. They also stress the need to adopt the necessary steps and measures aimed at coordinating trade between the two parts in the service of our Yemeni people's masses. They express their satisfaction over the measures taken by the two parts' representatives at the borders, measures which are aimed at activating trade exchange and the travel of citizens. They stress the need to adopt further measures that confirm the unity of the Yemeni people and soil.

They stress the importance of continuing to exchange visits of delegations between the official bodies and the popular and social institutions so as to strengthen the unity ties between the two parts. They also stress the need to coordinate between the two parts' delegations in the Arab and international conferences and meetings in which the two parts take part so as to embody the Yemeni people's struggle for safeguarding their national sovereignty and achieving their independent progress and development and their firm stand side by side with the other peoples' struggle for liberation, progress and peace.

The two leaders are confident that the Yemeni people's masses in the north and south under their national leaders will stand like one man to achieve the aspired unity, constructing one homeland and bravely defending its national sovereignty and independence. At the same time, they are confident that the Arab brothers, who helped stop the shed of the precious Yemeni blood, will exert their efforts to help render successful the two parts' efforts to reachieve Yemeni unity.

During their meeting they reviewed the situation in the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions. Out of their keenness over these regions' safety and stability they stress the need to keep them areas of peace and cooperation, void of conflicts, alliances and military bases.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the two leaders reaffirm their complete rejection of all unilateral capitulatory solutions, as well as their rejection and condemnation of the two Camp David accords and the unilateral peace treaty. They stress that a just and genuine peace requires the Zionist enemy's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. They stress that Arab solidarity in the face of colonialist and Zionist schemes is a basic condition for foiling the conspiratorial schemes against the interests of our Arab nation's peoples. They aslo stress the Yemeni people's stand at the side of the Lebanese people's struggle for the unity and Arabism of Lebanon and in their confrontation with the continuous Zionist attacks against southern Lebanon.

Regarding the international situation, the two leaders stress that the Yemeni people support the peace-loving peoples who struggle for their freedom, independence and right to self-determination. They also support the struggle against racism and fascism. They stress the need to follow-up implementation of the Havana nonalined conference resolutions, as they contribute to consolidating the nonalined movement's role and the struggle of its peoples and states for the completion of their liberation and development. They also contribute to bolstering international detente and world peace.

While expressing their satisfaction over the San'a' meeting and the high evaluation of the results of this meeting, the two leaders affirm that they will continue their efforts through the periodic meetings between the two political leaderships for the purpose of achieving the noblest national task that rests on the shoulders of the Yemeni people, namely, Yemeni unity in accordance with the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements.

Signed: Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of Yemen; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the southern part of Yemen; San'a', 4 October 1979.

AMMAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT SALIH

JN041204 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Oct 79 p 6 JN

[Text of interview granted by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Amman AD-DUSTUR correspondent Hamid as-Sa'ayidah in San'a'--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate Jordanian-Yemeni relations?

[Answer] Firm, positive and cooperative relations link us to fraternal Jordan. Such relations reflect the binding fraternal ties between our two fraternal peoples and the sincere cooperative spirit on the part of the fraternal Jordanian people and their wise leaders who, despite Jordan's special circumstances, have responded to our need for help in more than one field, which we greatly appreciate.

[Question] Do you believe that the Baghdad summit resolutions are sufficient to thwart the Camp David accords, keeping in mind that our duty not only lies in foiling these resolutions but adopting practical steps to solve the issue by suitable methods?

[Answer] The ninth Arab summit's resolutions and the resolutions and recommendations reached following the meetings of the Arab foreign and economy ministers were significant and positive steps which have helped to thwart the plot and clarified the power and impact of the Arab stand which disrupted the enemies' scheme and forced them to revise their calculations and diversify their terminology in order to obliterate the issue. What is required now is to move the unified Arab stand forward to confront all plots by using all available political, economic information and military means and consolidate both the eastern and northern fronts financially and militarily through a strategy of action which all Arabs must implement.

[Question] Yemen is a developing state. It is not our rich Arab states' duty to give it aid to enable it to face life's requirements and become a strong force in the Arab ranks? What extent of support have you received, if any?

[Answer] We have received numerous kinds of support and aid from our brothers who can afford to give it, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Iraq and others.

As a result, we have been able to achieve significant successes in implementing the projects drawn up by our 5-year plan for comprehensive economic and social development. The achievements and potentials of any Arab state are undoubtedly the achievements and potentials of all Arabs.

[Question] It grieves us that the Arab nation remains fragmented, for it is essential to achieve comprehensive Arab unity. Has Yemen achieved any progress in this field, especially relating to the unity of the two parts of Yemen?

[Answer] We and our brothers in the southern part of the homeland are exerting strenuous efforts to reunite Yemen. Accordingly, the unity committees, which comprise members from the two parts of the homeland, have made considerable progress in this field. Some committees have concluded their work and during the coming days San'a' will witness the meeting of the brother prime ministers of the two parts of Yemen in order to discuss all issues relating to the committees' work. We are working for unity and will not stop until it is announced soon, God willing.

[Question] How do you evaluate the situation in Iran?

[Answer] Iran is actually living a real revolution and we can positively state that it has bypassed the stage of negative possibilities. However, everything eventually depends on determining the revolution's central program through whihh all affairs must be managed in order to achieve the Iranian people's aspirations to develop and progress.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS OMANI PLAN FOR GULF SECURITY

LD050955 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister, Dr Hasan Makki, explained in a statement published here today his country's rejection of Oman's plan for the protection of the waterways in the Gulf region. Makki told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that this pact is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the states of the region. Moreover the policy of pacts no longer suits the developments in the situation which require the unity of the states and people of the Peninsula and the Gulf. He said that Oman did not officially present its plan to his country and that San'a' would reject this plan because it is against the policy of all pacts, particularly if foreign states were a party to these pacts. He said that the Omani plan includes the participation of the United States, Britain and West Germany in providing protection for the waterways in the Gulf and the strategic Strait of Hormuz itself. Makki added that the YAR places its resources at the disposal of any Arab state that is exposed to any threat or pressure. He said his country condemns threats emanating from Iranian religious leaders against Bahrain, but he expressed his hope that the "wise" leadership in [word indistinct] will work to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Arab and Iranian peoples so that they might be able together to confront Zionism, which is considered enemy No 1 of the Muslims.

Dr Makki said that San'a' pursues a balanced policy in its relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. It is proud of its friendship with the former and it harbors every appreciation for the assistance it had rendered since the Yemeni revolution in 1962. He said he hoped to consolidate Soviet-Yemeni relations within the framework of the interests of the two peoples. With regard to the United States, he said that the YAR's relations with it are "unconditional," as is its assistance. He added that his country had purchased U.S. weapons according to its need. At the same time it was purchasing arms from the Soviet Union. Speaking about Arab (solidarity), Makki said that he was "totally committed" to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November and added that his country strongly condemns any overt or covert measures which violate these resolutions.

GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK 4 OCT

NC042213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 4 Oct 79 NC

[Text] New York, 4 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stressed that the differences between Egypt and the rejectionist countries are not related to the goal--comprehensive peace--but to the way to achieve this aim.

At a press conference we held at the United Nations building in New York this afternoon, Ghali said that the rejectionist countries offer nothing new. Egypt must be given a chance before its method of pursuing the goal is judged.

Asked about Egypt's response to any Arab country that wants military aid, in light of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Ghali stressed that because of Egypt's adherence to its Arab commitments, it differed with Israel for a long time before signing the treaty. He said that eventually Egypt succeeded in imposing the Egyptian stand, as shown by the fact that the peace treaty does not keep Egypt from fulfilling its other Arab commitments.

Ghali stressed that Egypt is fully prepared to place its diplomacy at the disposal of the Arab countries to help them reach a comprehensive settlement in the area. He said: We absolutely do not want to conclude a separate peace. We believe that unless a comprehensive peace is achieved, the genuine peace we desire will not materialize.

Referring to the Cuban military presence in Africa, Ghali said: Over the past 15 years the African people have kept Africa out of the cold war. Thus we oppose the presence of foreign forces in Africa because encouraging this precedent will encourage the presence of other foreign forces in Africa. We therefore demand that Africa's unity and neutrality be maintained.

Speaking of the talks he held with Pope Paul at the Vatican 2 months ago, Ghali said: The talks did not deal with the issue of Jerusalem alone but with the entire Palestinian problem. He said: The basis of Egypt's stand is that Israel should withdraw from the territory it occupied in 1967. Jerusalem was part of this territory and therefore Jerusalem must return to Arab sovereignty.

Ghali emphasized that Egypt intends to continue to work to implement the peace treaty with Israel despite the opposition of the Arab rejectionist countries or the Israeli rejection fronts. He said that the tripartite negotiations on autonomy will be useless unless the Palestinians participate in the talks. He said that hope is pinned on obtaining PLO approval for Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza strip to participate in the talks on an equal footing [with the other participants].

BRIEFS

WHEAT FLOUR AGREEMENT--Cairo, 4 Oct--A foodstuffs cooperation agreement was signed today by Egypt and the United States. Under the agreement the United States will send Egypt 1,412 million tons of wheat flour at a cost of $243.2 million. The sum will be repaid in 40 years, on easy terms and with a 10-year grace period. The agreement was signed for Egypt by Minister of Supply and Internal Trade Nasif Tahun and Agriculture Minister Mahmud Dawud, and for the U.S. side by Ambassador Alfred Atherton. It should be recalled that with today's agreement the total sum allocated for foodstuffs to Egypt since 1975 is $1.02 billion. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Oct 79 NC]

OIL MINISTER ADDRESSES OPEC ENERGY SYMPOSIUM

JN041252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Vienna, 4 October--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister, has warned against any foreign intervention in the Arab area. This, he added, would cause the area to erupt and destroy the world due to this area's sensitivity and since it is an important energy source. 'Abd al-Karim, who chaired the morning session of the OPEC symposium on future energy, asserted that the Arab area cannot guarantee oil supplies to world markets unless a just peace based on right prevails and all threats of intervention by the superpowers cease. He added that the future of this area should be determined by its peoples and governments removed from any foreign intervention and maneuvers.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

JN042200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] New York, 4 October--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Octavio Peoli Malmierca. They reviewed the activities of the nonalined movement's Coordination Bureau. They also discussed the coordination of joint Iraqi-Cuban political efforts and moves at the UN General Assembly's current session.

ATH-THAWRAH ASSAILS U.S. 'MOVES' IN GULF

JN050923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has once again denounced suspect U.S. moves in the Arab Gulf. ATH-THAWRAH says that the U.S. Government has in the past made a series of military threats, and its navy and air force have carried out suspect moves in various parts of the Arab area, especially following the signing of the Camp David accords and the traitorous and capitulatory As-Sadat-Zionist treaty.

In an editorial today ATH-THAWRAH says that the aim of these moves is to intervene in the Arab region, and the Arab Gulf in particular. The United States is actively seeking to intensify its presence in the area, while at the same time increasing its depot of military hardware inside occupied Palestine and in its new bases in Sinai. ATH-THAWRAH says that the United States has apparently not yet realized the the policy of forging political, military and security pacts has gone for good, that the countries and peoples of the area firmly reject any form of intervention in their internal affairs, and that they will defend their freedom and independence with all their power.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Arab Gulf countries have declared their stand frankly, boldly and clearly and rejected the logic of blackmail, intervention and the threat of military force. The paper asserts that the United States was surprised by the vehemence of the united response of the Arab Gulf countries to the suspect "technical" plan that calls for the establishment of an imperialist alliance that includes, in addition to the Arab Gulf states, the United States, Britain and West Germany. ATH-THAWRAH says that it is the people of the Arab Gulf and the Arab masses who defend the Arabism of the Gulf, its waterways, shores and economic resources. The paper asserts that the countries and peoples of the Gulf are confident of their ability to defend their freedom, independence and sovereignty against any direct or indirect foreign intervention, and that U.S. threats and moves will only make them more determined to uphold their unity, adhere to their stands and firmly resist hostile schemes.

PLO REPORTEDLY DELEGATES KING HUSAYN AS REPRESENTATIVE

JN031142 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Sep 79 p 14 JN

[Text] Informed Jordanian sources have told AL-MUSTAQBAL that the PLO has given the green light to King Husayn, delegating him to speak on behalf of the PLO during his visit to the United States. The PLO also gave the king the impression that it does not oppose the revival of the united Arab kingdom plan, as a step toward recovery of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

CROWN PRINCE ADDRESSES STAFF COLLEGE CADETS

JN022133 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Crown Prince Hasan, deputy of His Majesty King Husayn, has asserted the significance of concentrating on Arab rapproachement and unity, the rallying of Arab ranks and developing genuine Arab capabilities to confront the Zionist challenge in the area, which is aimed at implementing a comprehensive plan for the construction of settlements to control the occupied Arab areas, implant the areas with settlements and evacuate their original Arab inhabitants.

Crown Prince Hasan said in the dialog which took place between him and the students of the Royal Command and Staff College in Amman this evening, that Jordan is supporting the inhabitants of the occupied Arab areas and helping them to raise the standards of all services rendered to them to enable them to hold out in their homeland against the policy of eviction being exercised by Israel.

Crown Prince Hasan emphasized that in this field, Jordan and the PLO are coordinating between themselves to urge the fraternal Arab countries to render further aid and support to the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab areas in order to protect the Arab identity.

Crown Prince Hasan pointed out the significance of keeping the inhabitants of the occupied areas in their homeland. He called for Arab initiative to confront the plans calling for autonomy, which is void of the components of life. Hasan said: Everyone has heard the speech which His Majesty King Husayn made at the United Nations. The speech is an important document in the history of the Palestine issue.

The dialog, which focused on the question of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab areas, was attended by Chief of the General Staff Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali and his assistant for operations and planning, as well as the officers of the Royal Command and Staff College.

'PALESTINIAN,' JORDANIAN PERSONALITIES MEET LEONARD IN AMMAN

JN031538 Doha QNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 3 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 October--The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that a meeting was held at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Amman this week attended by James Leonard, Strauss' assistant for the self-rule negotiations, and a number of Palestinian and Jordanian personalities, among them former Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im ar-Rifa'i, Senate member Ahmad al-Khalil and former ministers Nadim az-Zaru and 'Ali ad-Dajani. One of those who attended told the correspondent that the meeting dealt with an exchange of viewpoints on the peace efforts in the region.

AR-RA'Y INTERVIEWS VISITING POLISARIO OFFICIAL

JN010807 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Salim al-Ma'ani dispatch]

[Excerpt] POLISARIO Politburo Member Muhammad 'Ali Nur ad-Din expressed his pleasure in visiting Jordan. In an interview with AR-RA'Y, he said that the message he delivered to 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, from POLISARIO Secretary General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz to His Majesty King Husayn, deals with developments in the Western Sahara issue and with the peace agreement concluded between POLISARIO and Mauritania last month, by which Mauritania totally withdrew from the war and recognized both the Sahara's territorial integrity and POLISARIO as the representative of the Saharan people.

The POLISARIO envoy expressed the hope that Morocco would follow Mauritania's example. He said: We sincerely hope that Morocco follows the line taken by Mauritania, enters into direct negotiations with POLISARIO and recognizes the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Arab people of the Western Sahara; thus, serving our people, saving the peoples of the area and warding off the dangers and woes of war that threaten the entire area.

Referring to his meeting with Abu 'Awdah, he said: Abu 'Awdah was understanding in terms of the issues that have been discussed. During the meeting, Abu 'Awdah stressed Jordan's principled stand on just causes and emphasized that it seeks to resolve Arab differences and put an end to the shedding of Arab blood and internecine fighting. The POLISARIO envoy declared: The Saharan people will not forget the stand adopted by Jordan under King Husayn's leadership in support of the Saharan people's right to self-determination. He said that this is a positive stand and is in harmony with international law. It is a stand that counters the dangers of continued war in the area. He praised King Husayn's meeting in Algeria with a POLISARIO delegation, led by Saharan Prime Minister Lamine and said: King Husayn showed an understanding of the problem.

Referring to Tunisian, Saudi and Palestinian mediation efforts to resolve the Saharan question and to POLISARIO'S attitude toward these efforts, the POLISARIO envoy said: We support every sincere call for a meeting between POLISARIO and Morocco, in order to achieve a just solution to the problem, within the framework of self-determination for the Saharan people.

CARTER'S ACTIONS ON CUBA ATTEMPT TO 'BOLSTER IMAGE'

JN030722 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Oct 79 p 2 JN

[Editorial: "A Man of Action"]

[Text] President Carter has lashed out with a vengeance at the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Mr. Carter has mounted a massive show of force in the Caribbean, including the beefing up of the U.S. military presence in Cuba's Guantanamo Bay and the establishment of a "permanent Caribbean joint task force" in Key West, Florida.

In the course of his televised address, Mr Carter admitted that he had received significant assurances from "the highest levels of the Soviet Government" that the troops were not there to threaten any neighbouring nations. If that is so, one wonders what the motivation might have been for Mr Carter's spectacular reaction, especially since he has assured the American public that the Soviet troops did not "pose a threat" to the United States?

To get an answer to this question, one must consider the exigencies of the current American political situation. Every presidential action must be seen in the light of the upcoming 1980 Presidential election, which looms larger on the horizon every day.

When the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young displayed common sense by speaking with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization he was forced by Zionist pressure to submit his resignation. President Carter accepted it with dismaying alacrity, although he had previously stood by Mr Young in a number of tight situations. It can hardly be doubted that in this action Mr Carter was greatly influenced by the hue and cry raised by the leaders of his Jewish constituency, who were instrumental in his election. The blacks did not raise a hue and cry of their own until later.

The world "liberal" has taken on something of an inpalatable connotation in the United States recently. Even Senator Frank Church of Idaho, labelled a super-liberal by right-wing groups, has tried to alter his image by insisting that the Soviet troops in Cuba must be withdrawn before the SALT II treaty can be ratified, and now Mr Carter, who has almost staked his political prestige on that treaty, has painted himself into a corner by bowing to the conservative wind now blowing in America.

Why should an American president virtually fire one of his most loyal appointees, and why should he indulge in sabre-rattling in reaction to a perceived threat that cannot, after all, be proven even to be there---not that Soviet troops should be there in the first place, but do they merit such a response?

President Carter's political base of support is rapidly eroding. Tossed about by the ever more strident demands of constituencies, he feels the need to take bold actions that will bolster his image as a self-confident leader, although such actions appear to be unwarranted when looked at in a calmer moment. Is that the way to run a country?

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS REPORTED U.S. EMERGENCY FORCE

JN040949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Do They Intend to Make the Middle East Another Balkans," the paper AD-DUSTUR says: Although the reports on forming a special U.S. intervention force to safeguard U.S. interests in the Arab Gulf is no novelty to the Arab world, there is certainly a novelty in Israeli press comment on such reports, in which they quote a U.S. military observer as saying that in the event of quick intervention in the Middle East, the U.S. forces would be supplied with heavy arms by the Israeli army.

Do we sense from such reports that the United States supplies Israel with modern military equipment in order to procure a modern depot in the Middle East from which it can obtain heavy arms should the Arabs ever decide to confront the United States on an equal footing? Or does the United States intend to start by drawing on arms and later, men?

The gravity of the reports received from U.S. military circles lies in the strenuous efforts exerted by the Camp David partners to impose an Israeli peace and fait accompli solutions in the region. The U.S. threat to Arab energy sources clearly means isolating the Arabian Peninsula states and diverting them from their pan-Arab concern over the existing Zionist occupation and commitments to the frontline states which stand steadfast in their confrontation of the expansionist Zionist aggression.

AD-DUSTUR says: We are aware that the U.S. administration only takes the Israeli Government's advice whenever it intends to formulate a specific Middle East strategy and that the Israeli advice and directives form the backbone of U.S. policy with regard to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

However, the following question arises: Has Israel succeeded in taming the U.S. administration to such an extent that Israel has persuaded it to use its armed forces to threaten the Arab world?

We do not want to think that in its attempt to correct the mistakes made by its Middle East policy, the United States will involve itself in an even graver situation. Namely, contemplating military occupation and forcing the Arabs to comply with its demands. At this point we would like to remind the United States of the consequences of trapping itself in such a grave situation by citing Korea, Vietnam and other states all over the world.

AL-AKHBAR EDITORIAL VIEWS AUTONOMY TALKS

JN281159 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The paper AL-AKHBAR says editorially: The sixth session of the autonomy talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States concluded in Alexandria yesterday. This time, a strange agreement was reached, namely, that Israel and Egypt should not differ over Israel's giving the green light to Israeli citizens and companies to purchase occupied Arab lands.

One cannot but perplexedly wonder at these Egyptian stands, for it is only natural that Egypt and all Arab states should adopt a stand on the Israeli step and, since Egypt claims it has the right to speak for the Arabs' and specifically for the Palestinians', or represent them in the autonomy talks, it was expected to consider itself to be more concerned with this decision than others and to respond to it.

However, disregarding this Israeli decision as if it did not exist, and not even allowing it to affect the autonomy talks, is tantamount to a practical acceptance of it.

What more does Israel ask for other than that the decision should not affect the continuation of Egypt's talks with Israel and the United States? What more does Israel ask for other than that the decision, with its provisions, will be part of the fait accompli over which it can bargain?

From the time of Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks and its fall into the trap of pseudo-Israeli peace, Israel began to act as if it were doing the Arabs a favor by giving them peace, and it expects them to give something in return, just as it has always and still in considering its evacuation from the Arab territories as a concession to the Arabs to which they should give something in return. The paper AL-AKHBAR concludes: Just as President as-Sadat's policy previously encouraged Israel's expansionist settlement policy, so it is now encouraging Israel to purchase these lands, as if all negotiations with Israel are ends in themselves which are to be separated from the crux of the crisis and as if the normalization policy which as-Sadat is pursuing means relinquishing all Arab rights and conceding to Israel all that it covets.

AR-RA'Y: U.S. RESPONSIBLE IF ARABS USE OIL WEAPON

JN050840 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "Arab Oil as a Political Weapon"]

[Excerpt] The Libyan secretary for foreign affairs has hinted that it is not unlikely that the question of the use of oil as a political weapon will be introduced to the agenda of the projected Arab summit conference. There is no doubt that the allusion to this important issue by a major Arab oil-producing country is significant. It means that the forthcoming Arab summit will have to face very critical tasks. The Libyan official's statement indicates that "the use of oil as a political weapon" continues to be an Arab option, or at any rate a topic that can be discussed and on which a decision can be taken. This is despite continued U.S. attempts to depict the mere consideration of the use of this weapon as an illegal action entailing blackmail. In other words, one can say that the U.S. campaign of intimidation to dissuade the Arabs from thinking of using the oil weapon politically has failed to achieve its objective. Jordan has constantly called and continues to call for the development of such a strategy. The positive Jordanian stand at the current UN General Assembly session was an important step toward concinving the international community of the legal, cultural and moral justifications which give the Arabs the right to defend their cause by very means. Hence, the international community is called upon to understand correctly the Arabs' use of oil as a political weapon and realize that such talk does not entail threats or blackmail, as some U.S. circles like to depict it, but means that the biased stand of the U.S. Government in dealing with the Middle East issue and its insistence on "imposing its tutelage" on this issue within the Camp David framework, which has been rejected by the Arabs and the world, will be among the most important factors that will drive the Arabs to think of using oil as a political weapon. The U.S. Government will undoubtedly be responsible if this weapon is used. The whole world knows that the Arabs have used every opportunity to express and prove their good intentions. The increase in the production of Saudi oil for worldconsumption is but an example. The world, however, still remembers that at one stage in the international conflict the United States used food as a political weapon; and isn't the "withholding of technology" from the Third World in fact a political weapon? Thus, it is time for the international community to move and put an end to the obstacles placed by the United States in the way of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement. It is time for the world to say to Washington that it will be responsible if the Arabs are forced to use their oil in defense of their entity, their cause and their future generations.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC042150 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Oct 79 NC

[Text of speech delivered by Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus at UN General Assembly session on 4 October--live]

[Excerpts] The dangerous situation in southern Lebanon is the result of Israel's failure to withdraw completely and of the failure to enable the UN forces to do the job assigned to them by the Security Council. It is also the result of Israel persisting in its aggressive actions. This dangerous situation is the concern of our international organization on more than one level.

Lebanon has been in a state of great turmoil for several years. Some internal factors and the serious effects of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were mainly responsible for the security explosion. We had hardly overcome this affliction when we found ourselves confronting continuously and increasingly deep and serious problems connected with the safety of the homeland, its entity and the fate of its sons, and directly connected with the UN role in the area and the role of the major powers. These problems are a test for the Security Council and a challenge to world peace.

Nothing anywhere threatens world peace more than the situation in the Middle East, and nothing is presently threatening peace in the Middle East directly more than events in southern Lebanon, where UN forces are stationed in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 and 426. We can only praise the efforts of these forces and express our appreciation and gratitude to them as commanders and individuals. We also express our profound gratitude to the Security Council and the states contributing to these forces. We also express our gratitude to the Secretary General and his assistants at the General Secretariat.

To demonstrate the vital importance of the presence of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and of their decisive role, I will be content to quote the wise words of the UN Secretary General in his annual report. He said: I am firmly convinced that the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon have done and are still doing a very important job in controlling a dispute in a most sensitive and explosive part of the world. It appears to me that this is an irrefutable reason why this force should be maintained despite all problems and differences. I will preserve in my efforts to implement the aims which the Security Council set for the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon. I consider it important to acknowledge the value of this operation despite all difficulties. The easiest way to demonstrate the value of the present role of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon would be to withdraw this force. However, taking such a measure under present circumstances would undoubtedly be a highly irresponsible act and an experiment which would most definitely lead to a catastrophe. I do not believe that anyone who is fully aware of the situation would support such a measure.

The great difficulties which this force is encountering in fully implementing the task assigned to it require the adoption of measures on the level of the responsibility which the Security Council has assumed in accordance with the requirements of peace in the area and the principles of the UN charter. Undoubtedly, the task of the UN Force in south Lebanon differs from the tasks of the UN forces in other parts of the world.

Due to the circumstances under which it must operate and in view of the aim for which it was formed, this force must be assigned a role which goes beyond the task of [words indistinct] and of observation in order that it may not appear to be merely an arbitrator or mediator. Its role in Lebanon must be more positive and dynamic. The best proof of this would be assigning it the task of insuring military withdrawals, helping completely restore Lebanese sovereignty in the area and defining its area of operation in a true sense, particularly since the Security Council was aware what the situation was in south Lebanon when it issued its Resolution No 425. This was the start of the idea of giving the necessary powers to the UN force to defend itself and forcibly overcome everything preventing it from doing its job. This force embodies a unanimous international will and the UN prestige. Efforts must be united to enable it to discharge its duties in a manner conforming with the aims for which it was formed through [words indistinct] the Security Council and contesting its effectiveness and ability to tackle [words indistinct] world peace now and in the future. [word indistinct] a serious precedent which we do not believe that the world would accept.

In this regard, I would like to point out that Lebanon has been cooperating fruitfully with the UN forces since their formation in various [word indistinct]. It went ahead with the rebuilding of its armed forces. Despite all obstacles and in coordination with the UN forces, Lebanon managed to send an army regiment to the south on 18 April 1979. It also managed to provide most administrative services in the UN forces operation area. Lebanon is serious about gradually bearing its share of responsibility in the south.

Mr President, before I conclude my speech I must answer a question that I feel you all have: What does Lebanon want from the United Nations, and what can the world body do at this stage? What Lebanon wants is not addressed to the United Nations alone, but to every member, particularly those who are capable. What Lebanon wants in the following:

In view of its geographical position and its Arab commitments, in addition to its faith in the principles of right and justice in international relations, Lebanon believes that in tackling the Middle East crisis--which has been placed on your agenda--the United Nations must give the Palestine issue a substantial and central place and embark on a radical settlement. Such a settlement will enable the Palestinian people to exercise all of their legitimate rights, foremost of which are the right to self-determination and the right to establish a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. This naturally involves Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory in accordance with the UN resolutions. This also means the total relinquishment of any idea to repatriate the Palestinians outside their land, particularly in Lebanon. The idea of the repatriation of the Palestinains in Lebanon is absolutely rejected, both for the sake of Lebanon and the Palestinians alike. Through its president, who expresses the stand of all factions of the Lebanese people, Lebanon has repeatedly announced this absolute and total rejection. Lebanon has confronted and is confronting all attempts at repatriating the Palestinians in Lebanon and at harming Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unity of its people. Lebanon rejects that the Middle East crisis should be solved at its expense directly or indirectly.

Until a radical solution is found, we believe that we have a right to ask the United Nations and all member states to consider that the Lebanese crisis must be tackled as a separate problem, despite the fact that it is linked with the Middle East crisis. We demand that a quick, final and firm end be put to all Israeli aggression against Lebanon under the guise of preventive action.

We demand that all southern Lebanon be returned to Lebanon and that the state be helped in its attempts to spread its control over all areas and all individuals and factions without any exception [words indistinct]. In addition to the diplomatic moves that must be undertaken by the United Nations and its member states that are capable of such moves, the best way to achieve this goal is to strengthen UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon to enable it to fully carry out its tasks. UNIFIL must confront any military action in southern Lebanon whatever the source, must put things under control and must insure gradually, unmercifully and in cooperation with the Lebanese authorities, the return of both the territory and of government control to it, in implementation of the Security Council resolution. UNIFIL must be given the necessary abilities and instructions to do this. The Lebanese authorities are fully ready to help UNIFIL in any measure it deems necessary. We ask your support--this would be a gain to world peace--in establishing stability and quiet in southern Lebanon. We demand that the Lebanese-Israeli truce agreement, which was adopted by the Security Council and reaffirmed in its latest resolution no 450 and is still valid, be precisely observed.

HADDAD ARRESTS SHAB'A MAYOR, FOUR OTHERS

NC041911 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 4 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct 4 (AFP)--Conservative Christian militia have kidnapped a mayor and four other people in a delegation from a southern Lebanese village that refused to join the militia's self-proclaimed free state of Lebanon, newsmen in the region said today. The mayor of Shab'a, in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon, and his delegation went to see rebel leader Major Sa'd Haddad yesterday at his headquarters in the Christian enclave of Marj 'Uyun, the correspondents added. The delegation went to the enclave with Norwegian members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon after Major Haddad had threatened to shall the sector. Attempts were being made late today to secure the release of the delegation while Norwegian members of UNIFIL in the eastern sector had been put on a state of alert.

AL-ASAD ISSUES DECREE FORMING NATIONAL FRONT COMMITTEE

JN050616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued decision No 44 dated 4 October 1979 forming a committee made up of members of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front to study suitable formulas to develop the front. The text of the decision is as follows:

In accordance with the bylaws of the National Progressive Front, particularly articles 3 and 11, the chairman of the National Progressive Front decrees the following:

Article 1. A committee consisting of Messrs 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Mahmud al-Ayyubi, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Muhammad Haydar, 'Abd al-Ghani Qannut, Fawzi Kayyali, and (Denield) Ni'mah shall be formed.
Article 2. The task of this committee is to study suitable formulas to develop the National Progressive Front. It can turn to citizens of various capabilities and make use of broad discussions by various means.
Article 3. The committee shall refer its recommendations to the Central Command of the front.
Article 4. This decision shall be conveyed to those concerned.

Damascus, 4 October 1979
[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, chairman of the National Progressive Front.

IRAN'S VICE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 4 OCT

JN041844 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 October--Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian vice prime minister and the Iranian Government's official spokesman, arrived here at 1700 today on a visit of several days to Syria. The guest was received at Damascus International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Syrian ambassador to Iran Ibrahim Yunis and the Iranian ambassador to Damascus and his staff.

In a statement to the SANA news agency, Dr Tabataba'i said that his visit to Damascus is to renew the invitation to President al-Asad to visit Iran in the near future. He said: This is not my first visit to Syria. I visited the country several times before the triumph of the Iranian revolution. I came then for political reasons, to secure support for the Iranian people against the shah's regime from the Syrian regime, which defended the rights of the Iranian people. Dr Tabataba'i added: My visit to Syria is on behalf of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and to resume the discussions which took place during the visit of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, to Tehran and to discuss matters related to the region, especially following the misunderstanding which developed between the Arab countries and the Iranian revolution, misunderstandings which resulted from irresponsible statements by unofficial people in Iran.

He said: I desired that these statements which were issued by unofficial people, would not develop a misunderstanding between us and some neighboring countries.

Dr Tabataba'i stressed: The statements that were voiced by those unofficial persons relating either to Nahrain or Kuwait do not represent in any way the view or the stand of the leadership of the Iranian revolution, nor do they represent Iran's official policy.

Dr Tabataba'i explained that the Iranian revolution's policy is based on the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of the Arab and the neighboring countries. In reply to another question, Dr Tabataba'i said that the Islamic revolution of Iran will not play the role of a psectator in regard to what is taking place in occupied Jerusalem. He stressed that Israel represents a cancerous force in the region. This tumor cannot be removed without a surgeon's scalpel.

Concluding his statement, he spoke about Iran's foreign policy. He said: We are friends of any country which respects Iran's sovereignty. We will respect such a country, he added.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CANADIAN ENVOY; ENVOY DEPARTS

JN041714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Robert Stanfield, the Canadian Government's envoy, at 1315 today. The meeting was attended by the Canadian ambassador in Damascus.

Stanfield spoke about his country's desire to develop Syrian-Canadian relations and to contribute to the current efforts for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

After welcoming the Canadian envoy, President al-Asad expressed Syria's desire to develop relations with Canada. President al-Asad then pointed to the possibility of the transfer of Canada's embassy to Jerusalem. President al-Asad expressed astonishment and stressed that such a measure is not in harmony with the principles governing international relations. President al-Asad said: Jerusalem is an occupied city. How can any country transfer its embassy to such a city? Does this not contradict justice and international law? President al-Asad stressed that such an act by Canada will hamper the development of Arab-Canadian relations, contradicts the basic peace requirements and contributes to Israel's intransigence.

In the course of his conversation about peace, President al-Asad stressed the Arabs' commitment to peace. He said: The Camp David parties have led the peace efforts to a dead end. They did not achieve just and comprehensive peace in the area. President al-Asad added: Any party which tries to weaken the Arabs by wresting away an Arab party cannot be serious in its efforts for peace, because weakening the Arabs will not achieve peace.

President al-Asad stressed that As-Sadat's deviation from the Arab ranks does not mean Egypt's deviation. The Egyptian people cannot be anything but a part of the nation and cannot be in the same trench with the Israelis.

Robert Stanfield left Damascus at 1600 today.

FORMER PRESIDENT'S MURDERER ASSASSINATED IN DAMASCUS

NC041530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 4 October--Nawwaf Abu Ghazalah, who murdered former Syrian President Adib Ash-Shishakli in Brazil 15 years ago, has been assassinated in a street in Damascus according to a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS. It said that Ihasan, the elder son of Ash-Shishakli, assassinated Abu Ghazalah.

ALGERIA

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS NAVAL COOPERATION

LD042156 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Col Fawzi Mirdam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the Defense Ministry has received a delegation representing the Libyan naval forces headed by Col Shakahuka Abd al-Latif, commander of the National Libyan Naval Forces. Discussions during the meeting covered the possibility of bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal armies, particularly in the naval field.

The Libyan naval delegation, which is visiting Algeria at the invitation of the National Defense Ministry, was received on its arrival last Monday by Lt Col Rashid bin Yunis, member of the party's Central Committee and director of the National Naval Forces.

The Libyan delegation consists of Lt Col Salim [name indistinct], commander of the Benghazi naval base, and Maj Rashid Dar'at, commander of the staff of the Libyan National Naval Forces.

ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA APPEARS AFTER 6-MONTH 'ABSENCE'

LD042240 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bouteflika, President Chadli Bendjedid's minister counselor who vanished from the Algerian public scene 6 months ago, yesterday took part in the FLN Political Bureau meeting. Neither his long absence nor his return have been the subject of official statement or comment. The photo of the Central Committee meeting published by AL-MUJAHID clearly shows Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the right of President Bendjedid, a position which is likely to cut short the rumors of (?disagreement).

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES TRIPOLI 'GREEN BOOK' SYMPOSIUM

LD041524 Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, October 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi took part in last night's session of the International Symposium on the Green Book. He made a number of remarks about the content of some of the papers delivered in the symposium, saying that the Green Book had not been written in a traditional warlike story, a novel, or a research work of the usual kind.

He explained that the Green Book was the upshot of what mankind has attained as it deals with the various problems of life. The dicta of the Green Book embodies the interaction between man and his problems, that is to say, the dialectical relation between man and these problems. He underlined that any free and daring opinion will ultimately reach the same conclusions as those of the Green Book.

Referring to the different papers delivered, he said that some of them had no connection with the Green Book, while others supported the Green Book in a superficial way. He remarked that some of the studies have shown that those who delivered them have not consulted the Green Book because of some prejudice, and because they do not wish to be acquainted with ideas which refute their own.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to say that the Green Book put forward solutions to overcome violence, oppression and depotism against the peoples of the world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi classified the papers presented to the seminar into three main topics, according to their handling of the subjects: First, the parliamentary experiment; secondly, the party experiment, and thirdly, socialism.

He said: "The papers dealing with the first topic of parliamentary experiment based their assessment on a philosophy of two centuries ago, so they are out of date from the onset. It was condemned by scholars at a time when the masses were incapable of understanding the situation. Those scholars who had condemned this philosophy were very few in the 17th and 18th century refuted the theory representation". [sentence as received]

He added: "The elements of dictatorship found a way out of this situation." Thus, for instance, Hitler, Mussolini and the shah of Iran had parliamentary council. Even As-Sadat has a parliamentary council. This means all corrupt regimes have, or had, such a representation. The Green Book says that the strongest dictatorships were represented by parliamentary councils.

From the very beginning, thinkers and philosophers have drawn attention to the falsity of parliamentary councils saying that "individual will and freedom cannot be conceded. This means that man either exercises his own rule or lives under a dictatorship. There is no representation in individual will and independence, but nowadays all the world constitutions talk about people's sovereignty, while this is exercised on their behalf".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi elaborated: "We finally conclude the representation has been rejected from the beginning. Concerning the party system, a political conflict now exists, despite the one-party and multi-party systems, such as religious and secular parties, the so-called people's parties and fronts formed by a party coalition. Despite the existing party systems, the political crisis of the world has reached its climax".

Concerning the third topic of the papers, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out: "Everyone agrees with us that a worker is exploited by the employers, the servant by the house master, the tenant by the landlord, the people by the governments, a state by another one and a continent by another continent. Inflation and price increase prove that humanity is suffering of exploitation. The world lives on the brink of a volcano, due to the anger of those exploited. They will rise to burn up the elements of exploitation as they had risen in Libya. I hope they will succeed in Iran, too. The revolution will continue until it destroys the world of exploitation and suppression."

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, referred to one of the studies presented under the title of: "Freedom in an Oppressed World". He said: "This topic deserves to be the theme of this symposium, as it summarizes the state of the world today, the search for freedom in an oppressed world, immaterial of the content of this study.

"There is always someone oppressing others, a government oppressing another country. To this moment, as I stand before you, I do not confirm the inevitability of the Green Book. But this Green Book is the most recent of solutions presented following all previous experiences of capitalism, communism, Trotskyism and materialism. And the whole world agrees that there is an unestablished solution to be found, which is the search for freedom in an oppressed world. The strikes, sit-ins, assassinations and coups are evidence of a rejection of something established and a search for a new solution".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered about the nature of this solution and whether it had been incorporated into one of the previous systems. He replied: "I do not believe it has been, because these systems have proved to be failures. And we in the Jamahiriyah, have this book. So let us search in it to find out whether or not it contains the solution. The implementation of the dicta of this book shows whether it is ideal".

He pointed out saying that there was a real difference among us on the factors which create history. "The reason of this difference is our ignorance of such factors. Through my review of human history, I have established that the social factor, as the third part of the Green Book asserts, is the maker of history on the international level, which stems from the national factor. Another factor is the religious one, which always fails in contrast with the national factor. Many empires have been established on the basis of religion--such as the Abassid, Ottoman, Austrian, Pakistani, Indian and Bengali--but all failed to exist. This happens on the international level, whereas on the internal level, the struggle is always governed by the political and economic factors. In the first factor we find the people's authority and wonder, do the people want the authority in their hands or in the hands of others? The correct answer would be the people's authority. In a kingdom we see people controlled by the king, who has his heir apparent; In the republic, the authority is given to those elected, but in the jamahiriyah, the masses do not choose their ruler but rule themselves by themselves. Thus, authority in the Jamahiriyah system is in the hands of the masses. This is the summary of the Green Book: 'Authority is in the hands of the masses. No representation and no concession....and the masses are always aligned with authority'".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi elaborated on the second part of the Green Book on socialism saying: "What is this socialism? Is this the socialism of Western Europe, Eastern Europe, or the Third World? It is the socialism of the emancipation of man's needs from any domination and monopoly, which once achieved, freedom would then be attained. This is when workers become partners, houses belong to their occupiers, land becomes public property, when servants are emancipated, wages abolished together with rents and profits. Then exploitation would be eradicated and freedom achieved".

He added: "The Green Book explains to us the conducive conditions for the prosperity of freedom when it discusses women, education and blacks. It states that the black issue is a human issue, but it questions whether the problem can be resolved by segregating the white and the blacks in America, or by leaving the Africans to live in jungles like monkeys at a time when America is draining out African resources while claiming Africa to be prosperous. Are oppression, ignorance and war solutions to the problem?" Colonel al-Qadhdhafi retorted that these were foolish and ridiculous means.

On the subjects of journalism and education he noted that both were complementary to freedom. He asked: "Who of us objects to the dicta of the Green Book concerning these subjects as long as they are in our favour and that of freedom?"

"The people will assume all the duties which had been carried out by the dictatorship. The security apparatus, for example, is imposed by dictatorship. The security apparatus, for example, is imposed by dictatorships. But in a Jamahiriyah society the police force is non-existent. Defence and protection are authoritarian forms, as the shah of Iran had pretended that Iran was being threatened when he built a strong army with which he terrorized the Iranian people. Does this mean that anyone concerned about security and defence should carry out such a mission?"

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution concluded his debate by referring to the peoples which were in a better position to choose the new solution. He said: "The American peoples are in a very bad condition as they are confronted by several obstacles--mainly the Pentagon, C.I.A., the House of Representatives, the Senate and the bombs--which are all elements of oppression directed against the American people. The space and nuclear programmes as well drain out the resources. The American peoples could be friends with the Russians and thus make nuclear bombs needed no more. But the people's will is not the world's instigator. The U.N. consists of 150 delegates each representing one state, yet this symposium includes several times the number of those in the United Nations.

There are peoples, he added, who think they are in a worse condition than others. But in fact, they are better. This is the case of the Libyan people, who, until recently, used to believe they were the worst peoples, even in comparison with their neighbours, the Egyptian people. But, the windmills hanging over the Egyptian people prevented them from attaining freedom. Whereas the Libyan people, being in a better position, have been able to achieve their freedom.

Therefore the Latin American and Arab peoples are more likely to achieve freedom than the U.S. people. This is despite the fact that they are exploited and backward, with some of their land occupied. Nonetheless, they are in a better condition and Libya has proved it. The Arab countries might find themselves in the same situation as Libyan people and the Iranians by way of a popular revolution. And the Latin American peoples might achieve victory overnight".

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concluded his debate by referring to a great number of the studies and papers submitted to the symposium which will be annexed as explanations to the Green Book.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH TURKISH, GUYANESE COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD042034 Tripoli JANA in English 1908 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Jamahiriyah foreign secretary, conducted contacts with other foreign ministers and heads of delegation taking part in the meeting of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Dr. at-Turayki held a meeting yesterday with Mr. Gunduz Okcun, the Turkish foreign minister, during which they discussed bilateral relations, the current [word indistinct] situation and the French invasion of Central Africa. The Turkish minister condemned foreign interference in African affairs.

Dr. at-Turayki held another meeting with the foreign minister of Guyana, Mr. Frourik Rolo, during which they discussed bilateral relations, the French invasion of Central Africa and matters of common interest. Mr. Rolo said that his country strongly condemns the French invasion of Central Africa, which it considers sets a dangerous precedent that threatens the security and peace of the region, and constitutes direct intervention in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign country which is a U.N. member.

MAURITANIA

GOVERNMENT FREES FORMER PRESIDENT MOKTAR OULD DADDAH

PA041558 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Oct 4 (AFP)--Mauritania's military rulers have freed former president Moktar Ould Daddah from detention, reliable sources said here today.

Mr Ould Daddah, who was overthrown in July last year after the country ran into economic problems caused by the desert war against Western Sahara guerrillas, left for France last night aboard a French Government plane, the sources said. The sources said that the former Mauritanian leader, aged 54, was ill and was to undergo medical checks in France. But his condition was not serious, the sources added. Today, Maurtianian authorities refused to confirm or deny the report. Mr Ould Daddah had been under house arrest since the coup d'etat of July 10, 1978.

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR DELIVERS MESSAGE ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD042248 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, first vice chairman of the military committee of national salvation and prime minister, received Muhammad Ahmad al-Maqrih, Libyan ambassador to Mauritania, at 1600 today. Following the meeting, the ambassador replied to questions. [begin recording]

[Question] Could you speak to us about the topics discussed during your meeting with the first vice chairman of the military committee of national salvation?

[Al-Maqrih] I delivered a written message from brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the prime minister, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, for delivery to the brother chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation. It deals with bilateral relations between our two fraternal countries and international developments in our Arab and African areas. [end recording]

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON SAHARA ISSUE AT UN

LD042322 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, today recalled before the UN General Assembly the proposal which His Majesty King Hassan II--may God grant him victory--submitted concerning the holding of a summit conference of heads of state of countries neighboring the Sahara to be held under the OAU president to discuss measures necessary for guaranteeing a coordinated economic development of the region's countries.

The minister of state said that the proposal is in no way conditional and that there is no time factor involved, adding that the Moroccan Saharan provinces have returned to the homeland forever. The minister said that despite the fact that three-quarters of the Sahara is empty, it has always been more of an element of cooperation than a barrier. In reviewing the various aspects that this cooperation should include, he called for development in the interest of all the peoples of the region, and pointed out that this cooperation could be achieved through the OAU framework and the economic integration of the continent, through Arab-African cooperation and at the level of the Arab-European dialog.

The minister also reviewed current international problems, and once again confirmed Morocco's absolute support for the Palestinian cause under the leadership of the PLO and also Moroccan condemnation of Israeli aggression against Arab land. He also expressed Moroccan support for African liberation movements and its solidarity with the confrontation states in southern Africa.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI THANKS SAUDI ARABIA FOR OIL HELP

JN041147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 4 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 4 October-President Numayri has asserted that Saudi Arabia has been and continues to be a support for the Sudanese people. He paid tribute to Saudi Arabia's assistance to Sudan in overcoming the unjust measure of withholding oil supplies from Sudan by a state which purports to be Arab, while at the same time it is seeking to dismember Sudan, divide it and turn it into conflicting entities by feeding cultural, racial and religious differences.

This was stated by President Numayri in the course of his speech yesterday to the members of the Sudanese General Trade Unions Federation Central Committee.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL: NEUTRALITY 'DANGEROUS' FOR MAURITANIA

LD041319 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Sep 79 p 7 LD

[Francoise Germain-Robin 26 September interview in Morocco with POLISARIO Front Deputy Secretary General Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid: "We Welcome the Madrid Decision"]

[Text] "France is now Morocco's prime weapons supplier." This was confirmed once again by the POLISARIO Front deputy secretary general with whom I met Wednesday evening, at the end of my week's visit to the Western Sahara, during which I visited southern Morocco accompanied by Saharan fighters.

"The weapons supplied," Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid explained, "are extremely modern. The tanks captured during the Zaak operation, which are of French-Austrian manufacture, were doubtless seeing their first action. This kind of tank has never been supplied to any African country before."

Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid confirmed the presence in Smara, a West Saharan city occupied by Moroccan forces, of a unit of French Mirage fighters. Other aircraft designed specifically for anti-guerrilla operations have apparently also been ordered from France by the King of Morocco.

As for the Soviet weapons seized by the Saharan fighters during their latest operations, they were apparently supplied by Egypt and Iraq over the past 2 months. "We attach great importance," the POLISARIO Front deputy secretary general said, "to the recent Madrid meeting of the three European communist parties, especially because of those parties' great strength in countries directly involved in the conflict, specifically France and Spain. We welcome the decisions taken to step up action in solidarity with and support of our struggle and to exert pressure on those countries' governments.

"The latest communique published by the Mauritanian Government calling for a meeting of all the sides concerned to put an end to the conflict," As-Sayyid added, "seems to us a good thing, which indicates that Mauritania is abandoning the neutral attitude which France has tried to impose on it. Neutrality is impossible for Mauritania because it is unjust, dangerous and contrary to the Mauritanian people's interests, since the conflict is taking place on its borders. We have always hoped that Mauritania would play a role as mediator. This could also be a sign that France is at last preparing to modify its own attitude."

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

TA032051 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Jerusalem television correspondents Ehud Ya'ari and Yoram Ronen, moderated by Tuvya Sa'ar in the television studios within the framework of the weekly "Moqed" program--live]

[Excerpts] [Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, let us begin with the Sinai supervision arrangement, an arrangement you have reached with the United States. This arrangement has aroused bitter criticism--both from within the Cabinet, yesterday, as well as in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, today. Do you not regard this as a rejection of what you had achieved?

[Dayan] The matter will be put to a vote, and when the time to vote comes, the question with which those who will vote--namely, the Cabinet members--will be confronted will not be whether they are enthusiastic about the arrangement but what they propose as an alternative. There is no difficulty at all in finding faults with this arrangement or with any other arrangement. But, in fact, the two options open to Israel today, if it does not accept this arrangement, are either to propose something else, with the hope that that something is accepted, or to say: Since this arrangement constitutes a violation of or a change in what had been agreed upon in the peace agreement, we are discontinuing our withdrawal and repealing the peace agreement.

This is the question which the Cabinet is facing: Does it have a proposal for an alternative arrangement? Does it--or the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee--have an arrangement that can be implemented? What is the nature of that arrangement? If there is none, will they say that in that case it is preferable to cancel the peace arrangement with Egypt--that is, to stop the pullback--rather than to accept this arrangement? We shall see the results of the vote.

[Ronen] Perhaps, Mr Dayan, this does not constitute a violation of the peace agreement, as you have expressed it, but it nevertheless constitutes a certain violation of a commitment undertaken by the United States to set up a multinational force in the Sinai. Well, then, who will guarantee that, just as the United States has ignored its commitment now, it will not ignore future commitments?

[Dayan] No one will guarantee anything. Had you been a Cabinet member, you would have had to ask now: You know the United States, your predicament, your situation vis-a-vis the world, the extent to which you know Europe; how great an importance do you now, today, attribute to the peace agreement and how important do you think this proposal is, without having anyone telling you what will happen in 1982? Do you prefer to accept this proposed arrangements, or do you think that a better arrangement can be obtained? Or you can say: Since this constitutes a deviation from the peace agreement, we hereby regard the peace agreement as null and void. This is the question, not just criticism of the arrangement. Certainly one can say: It is preferable to have point A rather than point B, but the question is whether or not this is attainable. We shall see what the vote is.

[Ronen] But you were the one who pointed out the importance in principle of the United States abiding by its obligations.

[Dayan] Which it did. The argument is...if you please, if you will allow me to carry on a slightly longer monolog on this.

There have been two issues between us and the United States during the last 2 months in which I defined the U.S. position as not only being faulty, but as a shift against us. The first was the U.S. desire to amend Resolution 242, contrary to a written agreement between us; and the second was the following question: Who would supervise the implementation of the peace agreement in the Sinai?

Well, in the peace agreement and in the accompanying letter by President Carter it says that this would be proposed to the UN Security Council and that, if it endorses the agreement, the supervisors would come from UN ranks. And if not, the United States would establish an international force. Since the Security Council did not deal with this, the United States announced that it does not intend to fulfill the commitment it had undertaken, and also interpreted this statement, saying that it had actually meant a later date. At this point I replied: It is true that it was I who said that under no circumstances should we accept the U.S. proposal that the observers--the UN observers--be the ones to supervise the implementation of the peace agreement since they have no mandate--that is, since the Security Council had not endorsed the very peace agreement. How would they determine what is right and what is not? The arrangement reached between ourselves and the United States now is not that the observers would be the ones to supervise this. No. The arrangement is that U.S. people who recognize the agreement-U.S. citizens, 200 in number, who recognize the agreement--would be the ones to monitor the areas to be evacuated by us. However, we did not accept the U.S. proposal that observers would do this.

[Ronen] Emotions have not yet been calmed in regard to this matter--the issue of the Sinai observers--when new turmoil has erupted today concerning the expansion of the seven Judaea and Samaria settlements. To the best of our knowledge, you did not participate in the ministerial consultations today. Nevertheless, when the issue is put to a vote, will you support expanding the settlements or will you express reservations as your colleague, Minister Weizman, did?

[Dayan] I do not think it appropriate to say here what I will do when the matter is discussed by the Cabinet, in a session which is to be closed, and after I have heard the arguments. I would nevertheless like to tell you that in principle I am very much against requisitioning private lands.

[Ya'ari] And this calls for the requisitioning of privately-owned lands?

[Dayan] I do not know. I am not well versed in this. I did not participate in the meeting.

[Ya'ari] This is what the defense minister said.

[Dayan] Gentlemen, I can only say what I know. I know my position in principle: I object very strongly to requisitioning privately-owned lands. I fear that when we are about to set up a settlement in the territories--and I am in favor of establishing such points--it is necessary to know in advance how much land is at our disposal and what is the economic/agricultural [mishqit, carrying both meanings] objective of that settlement: Is it to be an industrial or an agricultural settlement. Or is it merely a housing project, and if so, for how many families. What about the lands, the water and like. We should not find ourselves in a position in which we settle a site, but later say: The place is too small to include all the settlers.

However, in regard to my position at the Cabinet session this Sunday, that I will only be able to determine after the question is raised there and only there.

[Ya'ari] Still, in principle: If expanding settlements--these or others--involves requisitioning privately-owned lands, what will your stance be?

[Dayan] I have already stated my opinion in principle before, and it is that the settlement should be preplanned. Agriculture is not a thing about which you flip a coin and afterwards determine the fate of things. Rather, it is planned in advance. To the best of my knowledge, this is also acceptable to the agriculture minister. In other words, he, a priori, when deciding on a certain settlement, knows how much land will be at the disposal of that settlement, knows on what he would like to base that settlement. He should plan in such a fashion as to be able to tell the Cabinet when, after the planning is done, he brings either to the Cabinet or to the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs a proposal to set up a settlement: This settlement requires so many dunams--700 dunams, for example--and we have/do not have these 700 dunams in government-owned lands. And we should be able to determine on this basis whether or not to set up that point. My position in principle is that if a settlement requires 700 dunams, whereas we do not posses 700 dunams--the solution be either not to settle or to settle with a more limited economic plan so as not to obligate us to requisition privately-owned lands.

[Ya'ari] Do I hear in your words a note of criticism on the way the Samaria settlement campaign has gone so far?

[Dayan] You hear in my words...

[Ya'ari] A note of skepticism?

[Dayan] No, no. The truth is that I really do not know if among the currently existing settlements there are many or even some settlements which had been planned on the basis of planning to requisition lands at a later date. I do not know, and I have no reason to say so. However, you did hear in my words in the most clear-cut manner that I know from Ari'el Sharon--and I believe him--that even he agrees that the settlement activity should be planned, planned in advance, and should receive governmental approval for the planning. And when I say: planned settlement activity, I have already numbered the elements comprising it: water, land, the number of settlers, budget, etc. I know that Sharon supports this approach and its fulfillment in principle, and therefore on this matter, in principle, there are no differences of opinion between myself and Sharon.

[Ya'ari] Have you not so far tried to ascertain whether the present settlement activity is being carried out according to the criteria you have detailed?

[Dayan] I really do not remember offhand whether we have to this date, in the current Cabinet, been requested to continue to requisition privately-owned lands so as to make it possible for an already-existing settlement to continue to exist because it is in economic distress.

[Ronen] Ari'el Sharon claims that if we do not requisition the lands...

[Dayan] I was asked by Ehud [Ya'ari] if I know of such a fact, and I would like to say --and I have already begun to say this--that there is always an exception to every rule.

When I was defense minister--and I maintained the same views I currently hold--there once arose a situation in Gush 'Etzyon in which there was room for the entire settlement, but there was a small number of dunams in the center--a few dozen dunams--which without requisitioning them from private ownership by the Arabs it would not have been possible to establish the entire settlement. At that time, I supported requisitioning this land and paying a substantial sum of money to the landowner. We said that every rule has an exception, and it is conceivable that because of these 30 dunams of figs or vineyards we would not set up that area of the gush. On the contrary, we said that we should compensate the landowner and receive the land. This I mention as an example.

[Ya'ari] If you please, Mr Minister, let us proceed to the Palestinian issue. You have made various statements and have held various meetings. There are also guesses and rumors. I would like to ask you frankly: Would you ascribe to the definition of former Prime Minister Mr Rabin, who said: We will only encounter the PLO on the battlefield?

[Dayan] I have my own definitions. But if this definition of Rabin means that under no circumstances will we meet with the PLO, then I fully identify with him. The PLO is the Palestine Liberation Organization and, in their view today, Palestine is what we call Eretz Yisra'el--the West Bank, too, but also Eretz Yisra'el. Whether you call it the PLO or Fatah, the goal and basis of this organization is primarily, as far as they are concerned, the right of the refugees to return to their land and homes, which are Jaffa, Ramla and the like, and the liberation of Palestine which includes what is now Israel. I would totally object to any contact with them be it direct or through a third person--be he Jackson, Young or any other person.

[Ya'ari] Or be he An-Natsha or Khaydar 'Abd ash-Shafi?

[Dayan] Yes. There will be no contact or negotiations with them, nor did I find out from or through them any question that remains open between ourselves and the PLO.

[Ya'ari] What, then?

[Dayan] I wanted to know--and only as it pertains to them--how they regard the common life with Israel. This is the question that interests me most of all. I am convinced that there is no other way and that it is an act of fate that we live not separately but together with the Arabs in the Gaza Strip and in Judaea and Samaria. The question is what patterns of life can we set up which would be acceptable to both parties, and no side--either Jews or Arabs--would regard themselves as receiving the worse lot, be it in Jerusalem, Gaza or any other place.

I know what I believe to be the proper solution, or the proper way, but I would like to know how the Arabs--moderates and extremists alike--feel. I have met many, not only Drs ash-Shafi or an-Natsha. This is the main thing, and it begins with one question. I know that you would like me to be brief in replying, and I am doing this, but I say that the key question is: Do you want to have open borders between yourselves and Israel, do you not want barbed wire between Gaza and Israel, etc., or would you like us to reinforce ourselves again and fence ourselves off and divorce ourselves from each other and become two different, distinct pieces of land?

[Ya'ari] Have you already consulted with the prime minister in regard to the identity of the additional Palestinian personalities with whom you will meet?

[Dayan] No. I did not consult him in the past regarding the people I met. I have not consulted him with regard to the future, but I have asked him whether he was interested in knowing what I learned from the Arabs. He expressed a certain measure of interest, and then I told him what my impressions were of the replies of those with whom I had met.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, you have said that you are meeting with those Palestinian personalities to find out, and I quote, how they regard common life with Israel.

[Dayan] And whether they desire it.

[Sa'ar] Will you also do this with other people identified with the PLO? In other words, is this permissible?

[Dayan] What do you mean: identified with the PLO? I would like to take this opportunity to be precise. Belonging to the PLO is prohibited in Israel. If a person belongs to the PLO and this is known, the man is either in jail or in a detention camp. In other words, he is either a detainee or a prisoner. But all the 1.4 million Arabs roaming about freely can, deep in their heart or by words, support the PLO or regard it as their representative. And if we, the State of Israel, do not bring them to trial or detain them as political prisoners, in my opinion any one of us is free to meet and talk with any one of them. Moreover, anyone can do so without receiving permission from anyone--from the president, from the prime minister, from the head of the general security services, from the coordinator of activities in the territories or from anyone else. And this cannot only be done with the 70,000 Arabs working in Israel, but with any Arab you would like.

But I would like to say further: I have an interest--as I stated before--in finding out their views. But let us leave my special approach aside. If such a situation is created whereby we refuse to talk not only with the PLO but also with other Arabs, if we have nothing to say to them, claiming that we know how to solve the relationship between us on our own, in my opinion this will boomerang and hit Israel. Precisely because we do not want to talk to the PLO, and we will not talk with it, I think it is very important to talk to the other Arabs which, as far as we are concerned, are worthy or with whom it is permissible to hold a conversation. In accordance with the Cabinet's decision and in my opinion, any one of us is allowed to talk with any inhabitant of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District who is not a member of the PLO--for if he is a member of the PLO he is in jail or awaiting trail--even if he holds an extremist view--what is called a PLO-supporter, among them several mayors and others.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, those Palestinian Arabs who are in one way or another identified with the PLO, claim that the PLO is their representative.

[Dayan] What does it mean: identified with the PLO?

[Sa'ar] At least ideologically identified.

[Dayan] Those who say that they regard the PLO as their leadership. Is this what you mean?

[Sa'ar] Yes. However, the question I want to ask you is: Are there any conditions under which you would favor a dialog with the PLO? If, for example, the PLO stops the terrorism, accepts Resolution 242, recognizes Israel's right to exist--will you under these conditions favor a dialog with the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians?

[Dayan] Even if all these conditions you mentioned existed, I would not recommend or support a dialog with the PLO. I would, however, like to explain the matter as I see it. There are two segments in the Arab world today: Those residing in the territories and those having the status of refugees, even if they earn a good living in Kuwait or in other places. In my opinion, in the final analysis, the Middle East conflict between us and the Arabs will not be totally solved as long as the refugee problem is not settled. Let us say that the problem on the agenda is that of the 350,000 refugees in Lebanon, or that of the 50,000 refugees in Syria, or that of the nearly 1 million refugees in Jordan. Let us also assume that a good time has come when the enlightened world is prepared to facilitate their settlement, and an Arab organization--this PLO or another--will come forward and say that it will stop terrorism, that its objective is not to conquer Israel, that its aspiration is not an independent Arab-Palestinian state, that it wants to solve this problem of settling the refugees. Let us further say that it specifically comes to help the million refugees living in Jordan to settle themselves there, and Israel is asked to participate in those discussions or within that framework of settling these refugees in those countries in which they are sitting. Provided, as I said before, that this organization is not connected with any of the negative elements, then, in my opinion, Israel, if asked, should take part in this. This is not only my opinion, this is also the government's decision on two occasions. One occasion was in regard to the working paper between us and the Americans in 1977. When we wrote it, we said that, concerning the refugee question, Israel will be prepared to participate with other elements when and if this question is discussed. The second occasion was a much later government decision, a decision made this year which I would not like to quote but that precisely states this. In other words, if the question of settling the refugees is generally and internationally discussed and if Israel is required or asked to take part in this, I would favor our doing so. This certainly does not pertain to those issues viewed by the PLO as its goal or to any issue connected in one way or another with laying the foundation for the establishment of a Palestinian state. In this we will certainly not participate.

[Ronen] Your remarks are not exactly compatible with the remarks you made in your book, Milestones, when you talk of your desire to meet with Yasir 'Arafat through (Fad'ua Tukan). Has anything changed since then?

[Dayan] When I was defense minister I met not only with (Fadu'a Tukan) but also with the Japanese who took part in the murder [reference possibly to Kozo Ocamoto and the Lod Airport incident] as well as with the female terrorists and the terrorist captured in the Sabena affair. From time to time I had interest in meeting with these terrorists and learning their views. In the talk I had with (Fadu's Tukan), I told her--and not only her but one of the terrorists also--that as far as I was concerned I was prepared to release him, to let him go to Yasir 'Arafat so that he could bring him here so that we could talk with him about ways by which we could put an end to terrorism. This was not negotiations, the proposal was not open to negotiations. This was my own, personal curiosity.

Why did I meet with (Fadu'a Tukan)? She wrote a poem in which she says she would view it as her great day if she could eat an Israeli soldier's liver. It was interesting to learn of the thinking of this civilized woman. However, both in regard to terrorists and others, we are now speaking of political negotiations aiming at political agreements between us and political bodies or Arab terrorist organizations. The same rule can be applied to my talk with the Bethlehem terrorist captured on the Sabena plane as was applied to my talk with (Fadu'a Tukan) at the time: I wanted to learn of the personal motives leading the terrorist to sacrifice her life in the anti-Israeli terrorist activity.

[Ronen] Mr Dayan, let us move on to an issue called the functioning or nonfunctioning of the government. We will mention remarks reported in the press yesterday, remarks you used at the Cabinet meeting, such as: Don't give me any bullshit, my ignorant friend. Do you not think that such remarks contribute to the bad image of the government, which you yourself said the world thinks is defunct?

[Dayan] I said at the time that I received a report that the U.S. secretary of state commented that Israel's economic situation is very bad. This implied that it is on the brink of a catastrophe, a disaster [previous four words in English], that it will not be able to stand on its own feet. I have not said this publicly, only to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. I said that if we indeed look like people that are going to be defunct, then very heavy pressures may be applied on us. Like many other remarks made in the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, it is only natural this thing too was leaked outside and was published, to my great regret. I could not deny this since I did say it. However, I said that I thus warned the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee: You should know that this is how we look economically, and, looking thus, pressures may be exerted on us on the assumption that we will have to give in.

Interview on Sinai Supervision Agreement

TA041438 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 6 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent Eytan Haber; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What brought about the U.S. consent to U.S. presence in the Sinai?

Answer: I think that the United States attempted to reach some sort of written agreement with UN Secretary General Waldheim stating, even indirectly, that "the duty of the observers is to supervise the implementation of the peace treaty."

Question: And this didn't "work"?

Answer: They could not arrive at a joint formula which would be agreeable to Waldheim, who would present it to the Soviets and the Arabs. I know that the United States conducted lengthy negotiations with Waldheim on all sorts of combinations which would indirectly refer to this issue. The Soviets and the Arabs exerted pressure on the UN secretary general. The Soviets and the Arabs do not favor the observers, believing that, to some extent, this would legitimize the peace treaty. On the other hand, the United States knew that without that [presumably UN agreement] the observers would not have any terms of reference--how to act, how to determine what is permitted and what is not, and what constitutes a breach of the agreement. This is their Bible. The guide to the perplexed.

Question: Was there any other way?

Answer: The United States realized that there was no other way. Thus, they withdrew this proposal. Perhaps our strong opposition also helped. Perhaps they realized that even if they had reached some vague agreement with Waldheim Israel would not have accepted it, which would have caused a crisis through the non-implementation of the peace treaty. The fact of the matter is that they withdrew this notion!

Question: Does the U.S. commitment satisfy you?

Answer: In my opinion it is satisfactory: The U.S. commitment states that these 200 people assume absolute and unreserved responsibility for the supervision of the treaty. There is a difference between the peace treaty commitment which would have been undertaken by the Un forces in areas A (the area nearest to the Suez Canal where the largest part of the Egyptian Army is stationed) and B (the wider and thinned-out area) [and the current U.S. commitment]. The peace treaty stipulates not only "supervision" but also that "all efforts should be made to prevent a violation of the peace treaty." However, such a reference is not included in the current U.S. commitment. The Americans only promised to confirm the situation and to immediately report to the sides on their conclusions.

Question: Did they express any reservations regarding the supervision of the peace treaty?

Answer: They did not express any reservations regarding the supervision. They said they would do everything called for in the treaty. Moreover, if we compare the technical means that would have been at the disposal of the UN forces, had the peace treaty been literally implemented, and the technical means at the disposal of the U.S. forces for the supervision task alone (photographs from satellites and so on), then there is no doubt that they are better equipped as far as technology is concerned. They will perform their task as well as a group of people from the UN countries would have, some of whom would have come from Africa with less adequate technological means.

Question: Is an active role included in the U.S. commitments?

Answer: No! There is no active role included in their commitment except for determining conclusions.

Question: Have the Egyptians retracted assurances and agreements regarding Israeli-Egyptian joint patrols?

Answer: I think that to some extent they have: What As-Sadat told Begin in Haifa on that aspect of cooperation was more than what General 'Ali consented to in Washington.

Question: Are there any other possibilities if there are no joint patrols and a mutinational force is not established?

Answer: The United States says that they cannot establish a multinational force at this time. They hope that, near the time of the evacuation of the last area (C), they will be able to operate the international force. This will happen within 2 years. In the meantime, the question is about Areas A and B and the buffer zones. I did not hear any other alternative proposal regarding the first two areas except for the current proposal submitted by the United States. I do not believe that the Congress will allow the stationing of armed forces, and we were told that, for the moment, multinational forces are not a possibility.

The Egyptians do not agree to joint Israeli-Egyptian patrols. In that case, what was determined still holds true: 200 U.S. civilians. It would have been better if we could have U.S. military forces.

Question: Would you prefer a U.S. military force over civilians in the Sinai?

Answer: Yes! Similar to a UN force. Even when we talk about a multinational force we are not referring to civilians. I do not mean that each one of them should be given a tank but that they wear uniforms and be armed. Here, the U.S. civilians will not even carry guns or any personal weapons. Their security will be maintained by Egyptian policemen. In any case, I do not believe that the Congress will decide to allocate forces for this purpose. This is a theoretical alternative which, in my opinion, cannot really be implemented.

Question: There are no other possibilities?

Answer: Another possibility is the Israeli-Egyptian joint patrols. The Egyptians do not agree to this. The third possibility is the establishment of the multinational force. The United States said it would set up such a force. However, today it claimed that it cannot establish such a force. Perhaps the United States can set up such a force near the time of the evacuation of Area C. In any case, 1 year before that date the United States will begin to negotiate with us on the arrangements for the evacuation of that area. Presently, there are no other real alternatives. In my opinion, if the government does not come up with some other solution, unknown to us, then it will have to agree to the U.S. proposal or it will state that the proposal diverges from the peace treaty to such an extent that it cannot be accepted by Israel. The indirect implication would be that Israel is halting the withdrawal.

Question: Can peace be conducted without supervision if there is no possibility of establishing a multinational force?

Answer: In my opinion, if there is no possibility of setting up such a force, then the United States will fulfill the commitment made in its last proposal. That is to say, it will maintain Areas A and B just as it has done to date. In my opinion, if a significant force is not established which can carry out--independently and without relying on the Egyptians--the hardest tasks in Area C--such as the assurance of free shipping--Israel will not have to withdraw from that area.

Question: To what extent?

Answer: Free shipping; the airfields and the Yamit strip are our most cherished subjects. They constitute the core of the issue and the core of our security. The United States and Egypt have signed an agreement stating that it is not sufficient that the UN forces see to it that the Egyptians maintain free shipping but that the responsibility for that freedom lies with the forces themselves. I would not suggest that Israel rely on the Egyptians themselves. I would not suggest that Israel rely on the Egyptians to carry this out. I do not know who will be in the government then or what its decisions will be. However, the delegation and the government which negotiated with Egypt insisted that, on this issue, Israel does not want to rely on the Egyptians. The Egyptians agreed that the force itself would assure free shipping. The force will be stationed in the relevant areas; one battalion in the Yamit area and one battalion in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

Question: Do you believe that the Cabinet will approve this agreement at next week's session?

Answer: I do not know and I do not wish to speculate.

Question: We are approaching the date for the establishment of an embassy in Cairo. Have you already looked into the question of possible candidates to be the first Israeli ambassador to Egypt? Where will the embassy be located?

Answer: We have begun to look into the question of a location for our embassy in Cairo, and we have been holding contacts with the Egyptians regarding their embassy here. We are also giving some thought to a possible candidate for the post of ambassador. I do not want to add anything beyond this.

Question: Do you intend to leave for Egypt in the near future?

Answer: No. However, I will meet with Butrus Ghali within a week in Strasbourg. Both of us will appear before the European parliament and speak about peace. If I have any questions to clarify with him or if he expresses the wish to clarify some issues with me, we will make use of that occasion.

Question: Retrospectively, did we not make a mistake by not allowing Jesse Jackson to meet Israeli officials?

Answer: The decision was justified. All we heard about him in the United States before his depature for Israel was that the man supported the PLO and that he would meet with Yasir 'Arafat. Our just position is that we do not want to hold any negotiations with Yasir 'Arafat--either directly or through a mediator. Therefore, if a man states in advance: I am coming to talk to you and then with 'Arafat--and if we are not interested in such talks and such a mediator--then one should say what we told Jackson: Thank you very much, we are not looking for envoys and mediators between us and Yasir 'Arafat and we do not want your contribution on this issue.

Question: Mr Dayan, how do you feel?

Answer: Are you referring to my health? Well, thank God! As you can hear my voice is hoarse. However, I think that if I talked normally as much as I have recently--in the Cabinet session, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and on the "Moqed" program--my voice would have become hoarse anyway. I think it would not hurt me to speak less, in all aspects.

ARIDOR ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF HERUT SECRETARIAT

TA031833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor was elected chairman of the Herut Secretariat this evening, receiving 63 votes from the members of the movement Executive as compared with the 47 votes that went to his opponent, MK Mikha'el Deqel. MK Eytan Livni withdrew his candidacy and supported Aridor.

Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that Deputy Minister Aridor's candidacy was raised by Construction Minister David Levi.

The new chairman of the Secretariat has said that the goal of the Herut movement in the light of the next elections would be to establish a government with the movement, headed by Menahem Begin, at its center. He claims that there is the time and there is the ability to overcome all the difficulties.

AUTHORITIES QUESTION RAMALLAH MAYOR AFTER U.S. TRIP

TA040829 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Oct 79 p 2 TA

[By Ian Blake: "Ramallah Mayor Faces Quiz on Trip to U.S."]

[Text] Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, who returned home on Tuesday from a two-month visit to the U.S., has been called in to meet military government officials at the Bet-El headquarters this morning, apparently to discuss his activities while abroad.

Authorities here have closely followed the movements of a number of West Bank mayors and public leaders who have visited the U.S. and European countries in recent weeks. In the past, punitive measures have been taken against those who have exploited their journeys to make anti-Israel statements.

Khalaf left Ramallah early in August and en route to the U.S. made a series of strong anti-autonomy statements to the Jordanian press. While in the U.S. he participated in the recent Palestinian human rights congress in Washington and in a meeting of Ramallah-born U.S. and Canadian citizens in Cleveland, Ohio.

The pro-PLO mayor told the Jerusalem POST yesterday that his trip had been "very successful" and that he had observed a change in American public opinion on the Palestinian question. Khalaf said he hoped there would be public pressure on the administration to change its Middle East policy. He added that he had not met with any U.S. officials during his visit--"because the PLO is our only legitimate representative"--but said that he had talked to pro-Palestinian Illinois Congressman Paul Findley and to a number of black leaders.

Also due home last night was Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who was the only West Bank leader to participate in last week's Rome conference on the Palestinians and the Middle East.

According to yesterday's East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR, Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi, who also attended the Palestinian human rights congress, lectured on the "Palestinian question" and "the Middle East crisis" at universities in Washington and California. The paper said that Al-Qawasimi plans to return home "within the next few days." Having met in Madrid with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and testified about life in the West Bank before the world human rights committee in Geneva, the Hebron mayor can also expect to be called in by the military authorities.

IDF DENIES REPORT CLAIMING SOLDIERS KIDNAPED LEBANESE

TA040940 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Eytan Haber, military correspondent]

[Text] Military elements this morning firmly denied a Damascus Radio report claiming that an Israeli force penetrated into the village of Shab'a in southern Lebanon and kidnaped seven of its inhabitants, including the village's mukhtar.

BRIEFS

NEW IDF SPOKESMAN--The IDF spokesman, Colonel Yitzhaq Golan, will terminate his service tomorrow and will be replaced by Colonel Ya'aqov Even. Colonel Even is a graduate of the national security college and has a masters degree from Jerusalem university. [Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Sep 79 TA]

DEFENSE MINISTER CHAMRAN DISCUSSES ARMY

LD042014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Mostafa Chamran, former deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, after carrying out important missions in Urumiyeh, Marivan and Paveh at the imam's behest in connection with the events in Paveh, which constituted a vast popular movement, took over command of the forces in the region. Within a short time, all the counterrevolutionary forces in Kordestan's major cities were defeated and revolution forces dominated the whole of Kordestan.

In the cabinet reshuffle, Dr Chamran was appointed defense minister. We have had an opportunity to have a talk with him in connection with the army's various problems. [begin recording]

[Question] Could you please tell us about the state of security in Kordestan and about your plans for its future?

[Answer] On the whole, the major counterrevolutionary forces in Kordestan have now been defeated, the big cities and important strategic centers are in the hands of the army and the gendarmerie has undertaken mopping-up operations in the area; therefore, no danger exists. The only thing which the counterrevolutionaries are capable of doing and are at present doing is to attack this or that place, which constitutes a war of harassment. They set an ambush in this or that place or kill a number of people and then flee.

On the whole, this is the weakest and last stage of a partisan war, since a partisan war usually begins with nuisance wars culminating in the takeover of a free area and turning into an engagement between armies. Before our victory, the counterrevolutionary forces constituted an army which fought against our army using cannons, tanks and heavy weapons, which have now all been destroyed. Therefore, they withdrew and have now approached the phase of retreat. The thing now is that mopping-up operations should take place as soon as possible.

[Question] A number of people continue to chant slogans on the need for dissolution of the army. We continually hear that [words indistinct]. What is your opinion about the army when we are at present in need of a powerful army in view of the danger threatening us in the region?

[Answer] Well, there was a time when I, too, believed that we did not need a powerful army, as the army was usually a tool in the hands of Zionism and imperialism and was considered the policeman of the Middle East for the defense of their interests. We also felt that the victory of the Iranian revolution and the fact that we would not commit aggression against others would cause our neighbors to respect the Iranian revolution and that we would not feel compelled to adopt a frontline against them. However, regrettably, in the past few months we have felt that we have nothing against other people, but that they have something against us: They will not leave us alone. So when a flood of light and heavy weapons descends on Iran's borders from all directions backed by millions of dollars--the money of those who hatch plots here and there--one cannot but be in need of a powerful army. We feel that an army should be there and should also be powerful in order to defend Iran's independence and territorial integrity and our Islamic revolution.

[Question] Yes. As minister of defense, could you please tell us what the army's course would be with regard to the mopping-up operations, and about the reorganization of the army? Also, what fundamental changes do you believe should take place and do you intend to carry out in the army?

[Answer] The army is the biggest organ in our country. From the standpoint of capabilities, opportunities and budget enjoyed by the army it should be said that it is deemed to be the most powerful and biggest organ in this country. This army was given birth and nurtured by Satan [the shah]. If we were to debate this, we should pay attention to the following points from the organizational point of view: The first thing that one takes into consideration pertaining to an organization and organ is the philosophical outlook and infrastructure of that organization and organ. There was a time when this organization was created in order to worship Satan, whereas we want to bring this organization out of this state of affairs and make it worship the one God.

But as to its intellectual and philosophical infrastructure, one has to raise the issue and subject of its aim. This army's aim in the past was to guard the privileges of a special class, to defend the interests of imperialism and Zionism in the region and military pacts in the interests of others, crushing the people among other things. For us now the aim of the army is safeguarding the revolution and guarding Iran's independence and territorial integrity and struggling against any plot hatched by our enemies against Iran.

After the aim, the question of method arises. In order to achieve their aims in the past, they adopted special procedures, among which one could name force, misuse of methods, brainwashing and creation of artificial human beings who would carry out their orders blindly and unquestioningly.

Our method in the new Iran is based on the armed forces' faith and conviction in the revolution, its development and total vigilance by their members, the councils and their intervention in the destiny of the army and that of the country, and finally the creation of a personality and humanity for the members of this army.

After this method, there arises the issue of the result. In the past the result was that the army was tantamount to a big stick wielded by the dictator to crush this nation and to safeguard the privileges of artificial human beings who lacked will and who would give in to Satan. For us the result will be that an organ from among the people, which will work for the people, will safeguard the Iranian revolution and will dedicate its very being in the aims of this nation.

These are the qualitative changes which we will endeavor to carry out in the Islamic Army of Iran from the standpoint of order and system.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] A great many army personnel who are devoted to the revolution believe that this army should be purged and they believe that this purge, which should take place at army level, still has not taken place. Do you have any plans in this respect?

[Answer] As I have already said, this army was built and created in the satanical era. Therefore, a great deal of purging should take place within this army. Purging will begin from the higher echelons and will continue down to the lower ones. This purging is not something which we want to begin now. We have been thinking about this purging for months and this purging has continued all the time. The fact that this question of purging has now arisen and the fact that this seems to be a useful thing from the standpoint of our people and of all competent people is indicative of the fact that in this purging we will bear in mind revolutionary and Islamic criteria.

To expatiate a little more on this we ought to refer to the words of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, who classified the sins committed by the armymen or by government officials into three groups: First, the murderers and torturers--people who were the main criminals and who were arraigned and a great many of whom were executed. Second, there is a group of people who betrayed the people's treasury, committed acts of theft and who, too, were arrested and who will be taken to court. They should return the people's property.

Third, there are those people who committed minor sins; the imam pardoned all these people.

What is important to us is the army's readiness and self-sacrifice toward the independence of this country and their safeguarding of this revolution in the present circumstances. I repeat the most important criteria which we have in mind for gauging officers, NCO's and all elements in the army are: first, faith and conviction in Iran's independence and territorial integrity, whereby an armyman, to safeguard this country's independence, should engage in self-sacrifice from the banks of the Aras River to the warm waters of the Gulf and should dedicate his very existence to this end; second, faith and conviction in Iran's Islamic revolution and its leader, the Imam Khomeyni, and safeguarding this revolution to the last drop of his blood; and third, obedience toward the government and acceptance of the sovereignty of the government, as by accepting the government's sovereignty, obedience toward higher ranks becomes essential. Thus, acts of anarchy, unrest and the [word indistinct] which take place either in the army or elsewhere are contrary to this third principle of the government's sovereignty and will, therefore, be utterly rejected. It follows, therefore, that we accept the councils' obedience to the higher ranks, and obedience to existing laws constitutes one of the important foundations for purging.

When we take into consideration purging, we will not merely bear in mind old morals, behavior and traditions; rather, we will bear in mind these new yardsticks and also how long these people in the present circumstances will be useful for safeguarding and defending this country and its independence. We will purge or select them on that basis.

[Question] In your remarks you referred to the issue of the councils. In view of the fact that everyone is interested in carrying out all the business of the realm through the councils, this state of affairs is also bound to be applied to the army, too. Could you please tell us how you will apply the councils?

[Answer] Now that our intellectual being and philosophy is based on the Koranic dictum "And consult them about the issue in hand," the acceptance of the councils which the NCO's--I think from the special forces--went to see his excellency the prime minister about 3 months ago and at which the issue of the councils was brought up was agreed to by His Excellency Engineer Bazargan, who even mentioned the limits of the councils for the benefit of the NCO's. The NCO's concerned were satisfied.

The councils will function on the basis of the proposals and the agreement by these NCO's, but limits will be taken into consideration for these councils' functioning. These councils will express their views and advise on the carrying out of work; they will make proposals, they will think and they will put forward plans. The leadership and the command will be dutybound to pay attention to them and to put into effect their plans and proposals. But the business of the command belongs to the commander and the councils will not have the right to interfere in the affairs of the command.

The second point--a more important point--is that the councils themselves and those who are elected to the councils should have special qualifications. They themselves should be able to fit within this country's laws. For instance, let us say that a council comes about which does not accept the government's sovereignty, rejects obedience to orders issued from above or--God forbid--casts doubts and aspersions on the Islamic revolution of Iran. Such a council will be rejected from the legal point of view and cannot be accepted. Only that council will be acceptable which wishes to work within the framework of the existing laws and the government's sovereignty and the Islamic revolution of Iran. Therefore, their views, as councils, will be studied with great interest and these will be utilized.

Generally, what is important to us in the issue of councils is centrality and democracy, which are of primary importance in the organization. That is to say, any logically constructed organization should have a pyramidal shape, with a command at the top coming down to lower ranks and encompassing all the members of that organization. In a democracy all the members of this organization have the right to vote and state their suggestions and proposals to the command. The commander should take these proposals into consideration and take a decision based on these suggestions and then this decision should be communicated to the lower ranks. Once the decision is made by the commander it should be implemented by all the lower ranks. Is somebody disobeys the order issued by the commander, he has undermined the chain of command and the system. Thus, the issue of councils, which is a democratic necessity, goes hand in hand and parallel to centrality which is the command.

If anybody considers only centrality and abolishes democracy, there will be dictatorship. If individuals ignore the centralism of the system and the chain of command, there will be anarchy. As we well know, those who were against the Islamic revolution of Iran and wanted the abolition of the army tried with all their might to create anarchy in the army when they did not get their way. Therefore, they have adopted different slogans which sometimes are correct and popular and they try to prolong this confusion for as long as possible to paralyze the army. As I said, we accept councils and commands under scientific laws and regulations [as heard] and we are willing to solve all our problems on this basis.

[Question] Along with this problem, there is another argument, namely the monotheistic discipline in the army which we have repeatedly heard of. Many people are interested in the implementation of this in the army. To what extent are you interested in this plan, and what measures should be taken toward the enactment of this plan?

[Answer] Basically, we believe in God. Therefore, our philosophy of existence is based on montheism. Monotheism is manifest in our existence and being. We know very well that class distinction and discrimination has always resulted from polytheism.

[Question] Does the expression classless army have any meaning in this context?

[Answer] From the political and economic points of view, we Muslims believe that our society should reach a state when people treat each other as brothers. This spirit of brotherhood and equality, which is the hallmark of a monotheistic discipline, will be achieved in our point in the distant future, at the time of Imam Mehdi [the hidden imam]--May God speed his return. We are trying to work toward this monotheistic discipline.

At present, all our work in education, training, on new laws enacted or on alterations to existing laws, in all affairs, is based on educating people toward accepting a montheistic discipline. Of course, we know that it is difficult to accept this discipline at present, just as the enactment of Islamic discipline at present and under existing circumstances is impossible. People should be educated and prepared to accept this discipline. Our aim though is to achieve this discipline.

What we can mention here--and which is being done--is that the present differences between officers and NCO's will be abolished. For example, when queuing up for their rations of tea and sugar, officers at present have a separate queue. This will be abolished. In the barracks at present, generals have one kind of food and officers and NCO's have another. This difference and privileges will be abolished.

The granting of privileges will be based on knowledge and piety. Personnel will be invested with power and authority proportionate to their acceptance of responsibility. Therefore, the plan of monotheistic discipline is one of our dreams and wishes, and we proceed in this direction and God willing, in the distant future, we will reach the point where we will have a classless society.

[Question] Will this not be contradictory to the principle of the chain of command?

[Answer] No, it will not be contradictory because, as I explained, in the pyramidal structure which should be observed scientifically in an organization, the chain of command and centralism are necessary and, as you know, the issue of centralism is set forth as the authoritative source which issues orders, and people should obey that source or that imam. Thus, even in the monotheistic society toward which we are advancing, obeying your superiors, your commander, is considered necessary.

We will form the army into a humanitarian army which follows the path of the revolution in Iran. The first condition for this army on which our plans are based is to make the army into a humanitarian army working for the 35 million people of Iran.

This army will be the guardian of Iran's independence and territorial integrity and will gaurd the country against probable attacks from foreign enemies on our borders and will fight to the last drop of its blood.

In the greatest miracle of our time, which is the Islamic revolution of Iran, this army will consider guarding the revolution as its religious duty and will use all its influence to neutralize the conspiracies cropping up here and there in our country and will prove its loyalty to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. I hope that in this evolution--the evolution of man we have in front of us and the main part of which we have passed through--the army will play a great and influencial role in achieving our objectives and serving our nation. [end recording]

UK, IRANIAN DIPLOMATS CITED ON OMANI DEFENSE PLAN

LD041511 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "exclusive" report: "Gulf Security--Britain Also Denies Knowledge of or Agreement To Establish Defensive Alliance in the Gulf; the Iranian ambassador: We Strongly Oppose the Omani Plan and We Are Capable of Protecting the Strait of Hormuz on Our Own"]

[Text] In an attempt by foreign official diplomatic circles to absolve their respective states of involvement in any plans for military alliances or axes with any of the states in the Gulf area, diplomatic sources at the British Embassy in Kuwait yesterday emphasized that Britain had no intention of embarking on any program or plans for joint defense with any of the Gulf states and that its firm and constant policy and relations with the area's states were based on mutual respect and preservation of the sovereignty and independence of every state.

In an exclusive statement to AS-SIYASAH, the British sources said that Britain has no desire to foment disturbances or tension in this sensitive part of the world with which Britain has very strong relations and in which it would like to see permanent stability and security. These sources expressed astonishment at the plan which the Sultanate of Oman has announced and in which it said that Britain and other states will participate in the defense of the Strait of Hormuz.

The sources said that Britain believes that the protection of the area and its land and sea approaches is the responsibility of the area's states and people--who are capable of doing this without the need for interference by any foreign power.

The British sources pointed out that at a time when the European Community states are preparing for a dialog with the Gulf states to establish future relations and to secure oil exports from the Gulf states to the European markets, the most important basis of this cooperation will be genuine stability in the area and confident cooperation and relations between Europe and the Gulf states.

Meanwhile, Iranian ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani has denied that his country had advance knowledge of the defense plan which the Sultanate of Oman has proposed to a number of the area's states. The ambassador said that Iran strongly opposes this plan and considers it an aggressive act against the independence and sovereignty of the Gulf states.

The Iranian ambassador reaffirmed that Iran stands shoulder to shoulder with the area's states in defending the area's security against any foreign influence or interference for any purpose--whether for development or technological advancement or for protection against communist influence.

The ambassador said that Iran can protect the Strait of Hormuz on its own but it does not want to impose its protection on any of the area's states.

YAZDI: RELATIONS WITH U.S. TO CONTINUE AT CHARGE LEVEL

LD041952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Iranian foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state have met and conferred at UN headquarters. According to the same report, during the meeting, held at Vance's request, relations between the two countries were discussed for about 1 hour.

After the meeting, Foreign Minister Yazdi announced that diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States will be maintained at the charge d'affaires level.

TABATABA'I LEAVES ON VISITS TO SYRIA, LEBANON

LD041758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, vice prime minister and government spokesman, left for Damascus today at the invitation of the Syrian Government. This trip follows the trip by a Syrian diplomatic delegation, headed by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to Iran sometime ago. The government spokesman said to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, concerning this visit:

In the meetings in Syria, the discussions will deal with the continuation of political and economic relations, the recent Middle East events, conditions in the Persian Gulf, and also the relations between Iran and Iraq and other countries of the region.

Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, vice prime minister and the government spokesman, said that after visiting Syria he would go to Lebanon to investigate the southern region of Lebanon. He added that he would hold talks with a number of Lebanese authorities.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GENDARMERIE UNIT IN QOM

LD031900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At 1000 this morning, members of the gendarmeries relief unit of the first district of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who were on their way to carry out a mission, together with General Parasat, deputy commanding officer of the gendarmeries of the Islamic Republic of Iran, marched in front of Imam Khomeyni and other people at the imam's residence. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Qom, at the beginning of this ceremony, Major Dari'i, commanding officer of the relief unit, congratulated the imam on the birthday of the Imam Reza and gave a report on his mission. Then, this unit, carrying their modern weapons, marched with special military discipline. At the end of this ceremony, Imam Khomeyni gave the commanding officer a volume of the Koran and addressed them in a speech, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: May all the days of the nation be blessed and happy ones.

There have been days when all segments of society mingled and embraced each other. There have been days when we observed what the satanical forces of the former regime did to our people. Today we see that the Islamic forces are embraced by the people and march for the people. Our nation applauds them and they are happy. These are days of celebration ['Ids]. For the oppressed nation, this is the day when the suppressors were toppled. Our nation's full celebration will be the day when the roots of corruption, which still exist in some of the corners of the country, are destroyed. And they will be destroyed. We congratulate all the nation and especially our brothers who are from the gendarmerie on this day and wish them health and prosperity.

In another part of his speech, Imam Khomeyni said: Do you not feel that these days are different from those days? This is the blessing of Islam that has joined you. I hope that this bond between the army, the gendarmerie and the forces of Islam will continue to be at the service of the nation. The noble nation of Iran supports you. We pray to the almighty God to help you maintain your present enthusiasm in order to advance our front so that we can continue to make progress at this rate with a great Islamic force. May God give our nation prosperity in this world and the next, and may everybody progress through this power. May God help us serve everybody and grant everybody power, greatness and prestige. May God protect you all.

KHOMEYNI CALLS ON NATION TO FOLLOW 'PATH OF RIGHT'

LD032027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Members of the Radio and Telecommunications Islamic Association of Tehran were received yesterday by the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. In a speech during the meeting, Imam Khomeyni said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: You have said that right is victorious, that as long as we are on the path of right we will be victorious and that everyone who may be on the wrong path shall be vanguished. In our era this issue has been proved. The nation was right and those who opposed the nation were wrong. The wrong was equipped with all sorts of military arms, and right, without having any war material or military weapons but endowed with faith, triumphed over the wrong. You were right when you shouted "We want Islam and we do not want blasphemy, polytheism, plunder and bullying!" Those people were wrong and wanted to preserve that regime.

You were confronted not only by domestic forces but also by immense foreign forces and their internal lackeys, whether writers or speakers, men of action or of war materiel. Nevertheless, our nation, because the power of God is greatest, triumphed over all this vast war materiel and attained the victory--and in the process right triumphed, for right is always triumphant.

However, we should act in accordance with our religion and our path should be that of right. Our nation, within an Islamic movement embracing all strata--men, women, children and old people--poured out onto the streets, armed with the call of right and the indisputable will to see right triumph over wrong. If our nation can preserve this path, it will be victorious. But if, God forbid, we were to deviate from the right, we would directly face defeat.

The foundation of right is victorious. It is true that Moses--peace be upon him--triumphed over pharoah with a staff. And the prophet--may God's benedictions and peace be upon him--with empty hands, together with a limited number of people who lacked arms and even a home, together with a number of people who were living in the mosque and who were called the sincere companions, who adopted a corner of the mosque as their home, went to war sharing one sword among so many of them. And what a sword: A sword which they hung on their bodies using a rope made of palm fronds--and again every two of them had either one horse or one camel--and that limited number of people, as they were right and right is triumphant, triumphed over and defeated the Roman and Iranian empires which held sway on almost all lands. They won with their faith.

We should turn everything we possess to Islam. Our beliefs should be Islamic beliefs. Let us strengthen the faith in our hearts.

Let us make our deeds congruent with Islam and the Koran.

Let us refine our morals and make them congruent with Islam. As we become thus, we will be right and right is triumphant. Though we may be killed in the battlefield, though we may beat a retreat, we will be triumphant; for our school is right, and right is triumphant.

Today, when our nation--praise be to God--has pushed aside the superpowers and placed power in the hands of the government and the nation, the government and the nation; the courts and the guards; the police, the army and the civilians; the government departments--all these should make their path that of right so that they can triumph to the very end. Should you see us one day facing defeat--God forbid--let it be known to you that you have deviated from the path of right. You should always think of carrying out the right. If a powerful force should wish to use its might in this day and age to step forward without paying heed to right it would be stepping along the path of wrong, and wrong is vanquished. Pay heed so that this movement, which with the word and will of right has brought some changes among the young people, whether women or men, so much so that they wished and continue to wish for martyrdom--even some women come to me and say: Pray for us to be martyred--pay heed so that this spiritual change that has emerged in all strata of the nation may be preserved. I who am sitting here and you who are in government departments and in other places, together we should preserve this state of affairs.

When we were in Paris, the telecommunications people helped us a great deal. They conveyed all our words to the nation at a time when everything came under the sway of those people [the shah's regime]. I am very grateful to the telecommunications people, as they played a major role in our and their victory. But one should reiterate this: Wherever you are and wherever we are, whatever you do should be right.

Let us follow the right. Let us not follow something whereby we do something for a great profit or a great title. These profits and titles shall all perish. What shall remain is right. Do something whereby right is preserved. I hope that you will all be supported and successful, and that you will push this movement forward and bring it to victory. God willing, God will keep you healthy and will guide us and you along the path of right.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS MASHHAD REVOLUTION COURT JUDGE

LD041328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following command has been issued by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Sheykh Esma'il Ferdowsi, may his good deeds continue.

In His exalted name, Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Sheykh Esma'il Ferdowsi, may his good deeds continue.

Your Excellency is hereby appointed the Shari'ah judge in the Islamic Revolution Court in holy Mashhad so that you may go to these courts, investigate dossiers, and pass and carry out sentences in accordance with the amnesty decree dated 11 July 1979 and in accordance with the standards of the most brilliant Shari'ah.

I beseech almighty God for Your Excellency's success.

30 September 1979

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

NUCLEAR ORGANIZATION CUTS STAFF, MAY BE DISBANDED

LD040751 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 30 Sep 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Staff of Atomic Energy Organization of Iran To Be Reduced to 1,500"]

[Text] The staff of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran is to be reduced to 1,500 and these employees will engage in research. This follows suspension of the work on two atomic power stations, one at Bushehr and the other at Ahvaz, and the cancellation of similar projects which were to have been implemented after Bushehr and Ahvaz.

Foreign staff working on these projects left Iran, and for this reason difficulties arose as to how the specialities of and services of a section of the staff might be utilized. In addition, a number of graduates who had gone abroad to take special courses, particularly in Germany, found that on their return there was nowhere that their specialities could be employed. Finally, the Atomic Energy Organization announced a reduction in the staff.

Some 4,500 members of staff consequently found themselves jobless and other staff members are to be absorbed by other government organizations if needed. In this way the number of staff remaining will fall to 1,500, and even these employees may be transferred elsewhere if necessary.

It is said that the research programs at the Atomic Energy Organization might possibly be discontinued and the organization itself disbanded, but despite numerous visits it was not possible to contact Eng Ferid·un Sahabi, acting head of the organization, to verify the accuracy of this information.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES FALL IN PRODUCTION

LD041200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the energy minister, told PARS NEWS AGENCY today that certain profiteers, opportunists and counterrevolutionaries had caused distress among the people by their propaganda. For this reason, he said, it is hereby announced that no change whatsoever has been made in the production of oil and that, as usual, some 4 million barrels of oil is being produced daily, of which 700,000 barrels will be used for domestic consumption and the remainder exported. The minister urged the people to pay no attention to the propaganda put out by these people.

MADANI COMMENTS ON NAVAL MANEUVERS, OIL OUTPUT

LD041419 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 30 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Navy Commander Commodore Madani Announces in Interview: 'Iran Does Not Want Her Oil Production To Reach Last Year's Level'"]

[Excerpts] Commander Madani, commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and governor-general of Khuzestan, following commencement of naval maneuvers in the Persian Gulf, spoke at a press conference in Khorramshahr on the reasons for the maneuvers and related political problems. Commodore Madani stated that the purpose of the maneuvers was that the Iranian nation should know of the navy's level of preparedness, and that foreign agents who have been monitoring all our political and military movements should know that, contrary to what they imagined, our military forces are vigilant and ready to defend the nation's interests. On the role of the navy in the south, Commodore Madani said:

"We shall not be the policeman of the Persian Gulf but of the Iranian nation in safeguarding what belongs to her. It was to achieve this ideal that maneuvers on a larger scale than in the past have been held without a single foreign military adviser present."

At this point the navy commander stated: "It is possible that we might take advantage of the greater degree of specialization of foreign experts, but there is a difference between specialists and military advisers. We have now painstakingly identified precisely the activities of all foreigners in the area. These activities have been neutralized in the region and I can now announce that we are in control in Khuzestan ourselves."

Addressing a group of foreign and local press correspondents, with the governor-general of the southern ports present, Commodore Madani said:

"We do not want to be responsible for the protection of the oil route, when the oil has been bought by some foreign country. This is the task of the oil purchasers. However, in regard to the protection of the whole area, we believe that countries with vested interests should act. We speak from a position of strength when we say that we shall crush any misdemeanor. They should be aware that if they are training saboteurs against Iran, we have the power to do likewise, but since we act within the framework of Islam, we shall not do this."

Speaking about the difficulties facing the managing director of the oil company, the governor-general of Khuzestan said: "Naturally, every responsible organization or person will encounter those who agree and those who disagree and Mr Nazih is no exception to this rule."

"However, the nature of the confrontation should not be such as to ultimately handicap the oil industry.

In reply to a question, Ahmad Madani referred to present-day problems in the oil industry thus: "There is a group which wishes to stop the oil industry from working, but they will never attain their goal. We may be faced with a go-slow at the company but this is different from handicapping the oil industry.

"The Iranian nation does not want its oil production to reach last year's level: Thus the decrease in production should not be considered the result of unemployment."

RETIRED GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE IN PRISON

LD041746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Court of Iran today announced that retired General Parviz Voshmgir has died at the Sa'adatabad hospital as a result of suicide. He said that after the third session of his hearing, which was held on 30 September, the accused was transported to prison. Prison officers noticed at 0200 this morning that he had committed suicide by taking an overdose of the medicine he took for his heart trouble. He was taken to hospital but 2 days [as heard] of treatment by doctors failed to save him.

REVOLUTIONARIES BAR SUPPLIES FROM REACHING KURDS

JN031641 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Citing the Islamic Revolution Council in Kordestan, PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that certain Muslim revolutionaries are preventing food and economic supplies from reaching our Muslim Kurdish brethren. [sentence indistinct] The Islamic Revolution Council in Kordestan warns that those persons perpetrating such deeds in the name of the revolution, should be watched.

KORDESTAN COURT RELEASES 11 ACCUSED

LD041836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public prosecutor's office in Kordestan has announced that on the occasion of the birthday of Imam Reza and the anniversary of the departure for Paris of Imam Khomeyni, leader of Islamic revolution of Iran, 11 people accused by the Islamic Revolution Court in Kordestan have been pardoned and released from prison.

KDP SUPPORTERS KILLED IN ATTACK; GUARDS REINFORCED

LD040753 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Sep 79 p 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "18 Democrats Killed in Attack on Border Post"]

[Excerpts] Kermanshah--In a night attack by Democrats [KDP supporters] on the border post at Showshami, 18 were killed and 22 injured. Quoting the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie; the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that a number of Democrats attacked the border post at Showshami at 2300 hours two nights ago. The attack lasted over 2 hours but was repulsed by the gendarmerie.

Colonel Akhyani, commander of the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie, told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that in border areas in the west of the country patrols have been increased and the necessary reinforcements moved into position at six points. Colonel Akhyani added: "We have given some consideration to the rumor that the Democrats are getting ready for winter attacks; we have put border forces on the alert at six points with instructions to smash counterrevolutionary attackers."

ELTOR CHOLERA OUTBREAK KILLS 33

LD021415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Ministry of Health and Welfare spokesman has announced that so far, unfortunately, 33 people have died as a result of Eltor cholera in the country.

NAQADEH BUILDINGS HIT BY RPG-7 ROCKETS

LD031145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to the Urumiyeh central news bureau, gunfire and grenade explosions rocked the town of Naqadeh at 0200 today. About eight buildings were damaged as a result of RPG-7 grenade explosions. These grenades, launched from a distance, hit people's homes, the town's water supply center and the headquarters of the Naqadeh gendarmerie company, causing damage to buildings and public property. The shooting, which lasted for an hour, caused no injuries.

ALL 24 REVOLUTION GUARDS IN SARDASHT PUT OUT OF ACTION

LD031154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Haqgu, governor general of Western Azarbayjan, addressed a meeting of the Urumiyeh Islamic Education Association to mark the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's migration from Iraq to France last night. Speaking about the martyrdom of five Revolution Guards stationed in the Sardasht region by counterrevolutionaries and Democratic Party of Kordestan plotters, and describing the situation in Western Azarbayjan, he said: The army and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic have been fully established in the western part of the country and are in control of the region. There is only sporadic activity of counterrevolutionaries in the towns of Sardasht, Piranshahr and Mangur. Since such activity has no substantive foundation, we hope to stop these activities soon.

The governor general said: As a result of these sporadic activities, 5 of the 24 Revolution Guards stationed in Sardasht were martyred, 8 wounded and 11 are missing. In the process of cleaning up in Western Azarbayjan region, one must take into consideration the people's attitude and not be hasty in stationing Revolution Guards. The only problem remaining in the region in this very lack of acceptance of the guards by the local people. One must be patient, appreciate the people's attitude and move slowly.

The governor general praised the morale and discipline of the security forces, extolled their faith in Islam and the Islamic Republic, and said: Love of service in the path of realizing Islamic aspirations is fully present among army personnel. This is a source of happiness to the Iranian people.

MAHABAD DELEGATION LEAVES URUMIYEH AFTER WEEK OF DISRUPTIONS

LD032050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Members of the goodwill delegation from Mahabad arrived in Urumiyeh this morning and took part in a meeting in the office of the governor general of West Azarbayjan which was attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani, representative of the imam in the west of the country, the representative of the prime minister's office in Mahabad and the commander of the Corps of the Revolution Guards stationed in Urumiyeh. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of complete understanding. Members of the delegation then returned to Mahabad.

The representative of the prime minister's office in Mahabad told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Urumiyeh today of the results of the efforts of the government representative in Mahabad. He said: Attempts to create a calm situation in Mahabad are being met with obstruction from extremist elements trying to block the progress of the talks.

He continued: In the past week, 2 meetings--one of which was held in the presence of more than 1,000 people in order to set up a town council, and the other attended by 60,000 representatives of the inhabitants of Mahabad--were disrupted by extremist elements creating an insecure atmosphere in the city by continuing their firing and inciting artificial clashes to prevent the continuation of the tasks.

In one of the clashes 2 persons were killed and 20 were injured. At a third meeting, which was held in the presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani, they immediately attacked the Urumiyeh radio and television station but fortunately did not cause any deaths. The representative of the prime minister's office in Mahabad added: We shall in no way stop our efforts to create a calm political atmosphere and achieve agreement with our Muslim Kurdish brothers. The extremist elements must know that we shall continue our activities until, with the help of the people, we can restore greater calm to dear Kordestan and carry out development projects here.

HEAVY FIRING IN MAHABAD LAST NIGHT

LD041122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, there were disturbances in Mahabad last night, with heavy firing continuing until dawn. Colonel Sadeqi, chief of staff of the Urumiyeh Division, speaking this morning about the shooting, said that two tanks stationed in Mahabad barracks were hit by RPG-7 rockets. He said that the city is quiet. The operational staff of the country's western region has also announced that at 1700 yesterday, Democratic Party of Kordestan counterrevolutionaries blocked the road to military vehicles at a point 15 kms from Mahabad, martyred two Revolution Guards names (Kamali) and (Mo'menzadeh), and took three other guards hostage. Counterrevolutionaries also wounded three soldiers and one NCO who were on a bus.

KARAND COMMUNICATION STATION REPAIRED AFTER SABOTAGE

LD031728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch, thanks to round-the-clock efforts by workers at the microwave unit of Kermanshahan Province's general department of communications, Karand's communication station, which had been put out of action as a result of sabotage by counterrevolutionary elements, was repaired within 40 hours and made operational.

GUARDS IN TAKAB DISTRICT CONFISCATE WEAPONS

LD031948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, the Revolution Guards Corps stationed at Takab district, during the past month, have gathered and confiscated 4,100 different kinds of weapons including G3, M1, Berno, Colt, and hunting rifles.

BOMB EXPLODES ON TRAIN; SEVEN KILLED

LD031736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the correspondent of the central news bureau in Ahvaz, at 1610 today, a time bomb which was planted by sabtoeurs in the passenger compartment of an unscheduled train going from Khorramshahr to Tehran exploded about 30 km away from the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr road. As a result of this incident, three compartments were set on fire, a number of passengers died and others were injured. After the incident, fire extinguishing equipment and ambulances, the necessary personnel, doctors and technicians were sent to the location and necessary steps were taken to extinguish the fire. The injured have been sent to Ahvaz.

The public prosecutor of Ahvaz and the commanding officer of the gendarmerie unit of Khuzestan went to the scene of the incident, and the public prosecutor issued orders regarding the transport of the corpses and the holding of on the spot investigations. As of 1900 seven corpses, which were completely burnt, have been taken out of the compartments. The number of people injured who were taken to Ahvaz was 17. Railway authorities took measures to resume traffic on the line. Train traffic will be resumed on this line at 2400. Ten persons who were injured in the incident were treated on the spot, and the rest of the injured are reported to be comfortable. According to this report, the names of the people killed in the incident are not known yet.

Following the incident, the Corps of Revolution Guards of Ahvaz, the union of the Islamic associations and the headquarters of the reconstruction jihad announced that public mourning ceremonies will be held at the great Hosseyniyeh of Ahvaz on 4 and 5 October.

Foreign-Influenced Elements Blamed

LD041325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Shahaboddin Najafi Mar'ashi has issued a message in connection with the Khorramshahr train outrage. The text of the message is as follows:

In His exalted name: Elements subservient to the foreigner have once again killed and injured a number of our dear compatriots and innocent Muslims by planting a bomb in the passenger train; and with this shameful, inhuman deed they have aroused the anger of the entire nation, have proved that they do not follow religion and the faith, and that purely at the behest of counterrevolutionary agents and international Zionism and that with their desperate efforts they wish to put into effect the sinister designs of their masters.

Of course, the Muslim nation of Iran itself is vigilant and with its unity of would will nip in the bud all treacherous plots, in whatever form they may be.

While expressing profound regret and sorrow for this sinister incident and condemning such anti-human deeds, I hereby beg to convey condolences to the kith and kin of the murdered, and we insistently call on the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take speedy steps to unmask the perpetrators and to curb their barbarous deeds and to hand them over to the competent courts as speedily as possible so that they may be punished for their shameful deeds.

I beseech God to cut short the evil deeds of the desperate outlaws and protect the Muslim nations, particularly dear Iran. May God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Qom, 3 October 1979.

[Signed] Shahaboddin Hoseyni Mar'ashi Najafi

EIGHT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS EXECUTED IN ABADAN

LD041322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Eight counterrevolutionary elements were executed by firing squad in Abadan at dawn today. The public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution judiciary of Abadan and Khorramshahr gave a PARS correspondent the names of those executed and their crimes: 'Ali (Zomayda), charged with collaboration with his executed father Shaykh (Khaled) (Zobeyda), distributing arms and inciting people to armed rebellion; Nazer (Monafisadeh), charged with causing explosions in the Khorramshahr congregational mosque resulting in the deaths of 11 people and injuried to dozens of others, as well as with possessing arms and having connections with foreign agents during the period he was operating as a guerrilla, aimed at acting against the country's internal security; Daud ('Ebadi); Ghiab (Zakeri), known as (Qazi) Jamil ('Ebadi); Rahim (Qasaghi); Mohsen ('Ebadi); and Ima (Zahri)--all of whom were charged with contacts with foreign agents while they were operating as guerrillas, preparing a plan for an armed rebellion and plotting to blow up the Khorramshahr railway and oil wells. They were all sentenced to death.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN ELECTION AS PARTY, STATE LEADER APPROVED

LD042258 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on 16th September 1979, pertaining to the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the [word indistinct] of the commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, was confirmed by the extraordinary session of the activists of Kabul Provincial Committee yesterday afternoon, and full support was given it in the form of issuing of a statement.

The session of the activists of the Kabul Provincial Committee began with the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the hall of Istiqlal (?Lycee) and afterwards members of its presidium were unanimously elected. The session of the activists of Kabul Provincial Committee was held under the chairmanship of Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, assistant secretary of Kabul Provincial Committee, and minister of information and culture. After confirmation of the method of work of the session, Abdolhakim Shara'i Jawzjani, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, secretary of the Kabul Provincial Committee, minister of justice and attorney general, delivered a comprehensive speech in which, while explaining the characteristics of the party of the workers' class, he said the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, with full conviction in the effort-making ideology of the workers' class, had proved its worth by having the power and (?motivity) in conformity with the conditions of its society, was able to triumph the Great Sawr Revolution and to demolish the [word indistinct] of oppression of the sardars and thus create the workers' government in beloved Afghanistan.

AMIN CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO

LD042234 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, a session of the Politburo of the Central Committee was held from 1130 this morning until 1 pm today at the People's House. The session discussed and unanimously approved the draft resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan about the completion and further improvement of party educational system and the draft resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan pertaining to the establishment of different scientific and artistic associations. The said resolutions are being published (?in) the official gazette.

CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES PRELIMINARY FIGURES

GF030645 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 GF

[Text] On the basis of the preliminary results of the thorough population census, the total population of the country, including urban, rural and nomadic groups, has been found to be 15.54 million. Of this total, 8 million, or 51.5 percent, are male and 7.54 million, or 48.5 percent, are female.

During the above announcement, an official of the Central Census Bureau of the Ministry of Planning stated that the urban population now numbers 1.72 million, or 11.7 percent; the rural population, 11.32 million, or 72.84 percent; and the nomadic population, 2.5 million, or 16.09 percent of the total population.

AMIN RECEIVES INDIAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES

GF031740 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 GF

[Text] At 1300 today at the People's House, Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received Brahmananda Reddy, minister of industries of the Republic of India, to discuss topics of mutual interests.

The Indian minister of industries made a brief stopover in Kabul this morning on his way back to his country. According to reports, before his return to India this evening, the Indian minister of industries met with the ministers of planning and finance and discussed matters and programs relating to planning and finance. [Passage indistinct]

AMIN RECEIVES NATIONAL, PRIVATE INDUSTRIALISTS

GF031715 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In his address today to national merchants and private industrialists, Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: The PDPA and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] will fight and struggle alongside you courageous patriots against the patriots against the principal enemies of the revolution and the principal enemies of the people until they are all (?destroyed). These enemies of ours are the parasitic groups and elements who depended on the lowliest social principles--on feudalistic principles [words indistinct].

Accompanied by Minister of Commerce Abdol Qoddus Ghorbandi, Hafizollah Amin received a number of national and private industrialists at the reception hall of the People's House this morning. The audience greeted Hafizollah Amin warmly and enthusiastically. Following the DRA national anthem, Hafizollah Amin addressed his audience in a speech, which was carried over Afghanistan television at 1900 this evening.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that prior to Hafizollah Amin's address, Minister of Commerce Abdol Qoddus Ghorbandi thanked Hafizollah Amin for having given special attention to the merchants and for his useful guidance to them despite his heavy and busy work schedule.

Following Hafizollah Amin's address, two members of the industrial groups spoke on behalf of their colleagues and expressed their gratitude for the meeting. They said: We national merchants and owners of private industries consider it our duty to make every conceivable effort to further progress and enhance commerce and industries in our Afghan society. We will play our role and fulfill our obligations under the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice" in order to realize government programs.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN 28 SEPTEMBER

Part I

LD022316 Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

["Text" of speech by Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, before the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 28 September 1979--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] I consider it my pleasant duty to draw the attention of this August assembly to what we have done for our working people in order to change their lot for the better. However, imperialists, the reactionary circles and left extremists in Afghanistan's vicinity are engaged in hatching conspiracies against our revolution, using a handful of fugitives, enemies of our people and revolution, with the cooperation of their agents inside Afghanistan for their armed attacks and intervention into the Afghan territory, damaging schools and hospitals and killing women, children and the elderly. We have stated time and again that we want to live in peace with all peoples and nations, particularly with our neighbors, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, provided they do not interfere in our internal affairs. The Sawr, April, Revolution of the Afghan people, being a victorious workers' revolution, by its nature calls for peace and peaceful coexistence because in peace it can achieve its aims and objectives in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan and for their ultimate emancipation from exploitation.

Unfortunately, this peaceful desire of our people and this genuine call of our revolution for peace and peaceful coexistence is not reciprocated by some of our neighbors. As I stated earlier in my statement, the reactionary circles in Afghanistan's vicinity not only encourage the antirevolutionary [word indistinct], who have lost their interest and economic bases in Afghanistan following the victory of Sawr Revolution, to carry out subversive activities inside Afghanistan but also provide them with comfortable shelter for the realization of their nefarious designs.

Part II

LD032300 Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Part two of the "text" of the speech by Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 28 September 1979--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] One thing is obvious: The Sawr, that is, the April Revolution of the Afghan people, is irreversible. The reactionary circles, the imperialists and other enemies of our people and revolution will eventually realize that they cannot succeed in their heinous designs. They cannot alter the determination of the Afghan people for building a society free from exploitation of man by man. They cannot reverse the process of history.

Mr President, the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is the reflection of its internal policy, is a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all peace-loving countries and nations, particularl with our neighbors. Our relations of close friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union have positively developed during the last 62 years, especially after the Sawr Revolution, in the interests of our two peoples. These relations, which reflect the mutual desire of our two peoples, constitute an excellent example of friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness between states, and are based on sincere respect for the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

Our amicable relations with India, which has long and firm historical roots, are developing day by day to the benefit of our two peoples. As far as our relations with Pakistan are concerned, our government and people have the sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with that country on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. We hope the feelings of friendship of our working people towards the noble working people of Pakistan will be taken into account and reciprocated by the Government of Pakistan in its attitude towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the April Revolution. This, in our view, will positively contribute to paving the way for the normalization of relations and promotion of mutual cooperation between our countries in the interests of peace in the region and in the world. We further hope that our only standing political problem with Pakistan will be solved by peaceful means and through sincere and amicable negotiations.

Similarly, with Iran we have the same desire of having friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. This sincere desire emanates from the feelings of brotherhood and solidarity maintained by our working people towards the noble working people of Iran.

With the rest of the countries we are not only desirous of maintaining friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation, but also will spare no sincere effort to achieving that goal.

PART III

LD042248 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Part three of the "text" of the speech by Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and head of the Afghan delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly on 28 September--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dr Shah Wali said: Mr President, for the purpose of maintaining peace and security in the world member states are obligated, under the charter, to settle disputes or situations which might endanger world peace, by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. This obligation entails another basic obligation for member states to refrain, in their relations with other states, from using force or threat to use force. It is, therefore, a matter of concern to all peace-loving countries and forces to note that resorting to the policy of using force is still being practiced by certain countries.

We demand the speedy application of the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to the remaining colonial territories in Latin America and elsewhere in the world.

Furthermore, we demand the termination of all imperialistic foreign military bases on the soil of other countries and consider them as being an infringement on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries where these bases are located.

Mr President, the concept of peace and security as a long-held desire and as a shared objective of the peace-loving mankind, in our view cannot be realized until general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, is achieved. The continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the excessive expenditures on armaments entail not only a serious danger of extinction of our civilization but also reflects our very limited success to give effect to the resolutions and decisions adopted on disarmament, particularly by the 10th special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connection, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan welcomes and supports the formal proposal presented to the 34th session of the General Assembly by Czechoslovakia, calling for the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation aimed at attaining the objectives of disarmament.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers the conclusion of SALT II treaty, between the Soviet Union and the United States as a positive step towards curbing the arms race and as a success of the policy of peace. We hope the effective implementation of these agreements will pave the way for the conclusion of new agreements in limiting the strategic arms. We maintain the view that the convening of the world disarmament conference, with the participation of all nuclear weapons states, will offer a good opportunity and suitable forum where we can assess our achievements and our failures in the way of speedy implementation of the resolutions and decisions on disarmament. We firmly support the broadening and deepening of the process of detente and hope that political detente would soon be supplemented by military detente and would encompass all regions of the world.

Afghanistan considers the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for maintaining international peace and security despite the violations by certain member countries of the United Nations Charter and nonobservance of its resolutions by these countries. We shall continue, inter alia, our efforts towards the further strengthening of the role of this organization to effectively and timely respond to situations which tend to threaten world peace and security.

Mr President, the very slow progress in the ongoing efforts aimed at restructuring the present international economic relations has further aggravated the prevailing crisis in the world economic system which has severe repersussions on the economy of the developing countries, particulary the landlocked and least developed among them, because of their greater vulnerability to external economic impulses. The developing countries which have inherited backwardness and poverty from the dark era of colonialism are determined to emerge from exploitation to economic emancipation and from dependence on imperialism to self-reliance. For this purpose they have sincerely and seriously continued their efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order, based on justice and equality. We hope that through positive dialog and with the demonstration of the political will of the developed market economy countries this shared goal would soon become a reality.

I deem it necessary to draw, once again, the attention of this assembly to the well-known special problems and particular needs of the developing landlocked, least developed and island countries.

The measures taken so far in their favor are yet to be implemented. The special fund established by this very assembly to compensate the additional costs of transit and transshipment costs of the landlocked countries is yet to become effectively operational. We hope generous financial contributions would be made to the fund during the new [word indistinct] conference.

Mr President, I would like to conclude my statement by reiterating our faith and conviction in the ability and constructive strength of peoples and nations, in the dignity and worth of human persons and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small. Despite many problems and challenges facing mankind, we have every reason to believe that we have the ability to build together a new and better world where people and nations can live together in peace with one another without any concern or deprivation. Let's make the ideal of building such a world of peace and prosperity a reality, where there exists freedom and equality of rights for all without any discrimination and without any exploitation of man by man. Let's rededicate ourselves to the realization of this lofty objective with all our strength and potentiality with some higher degree of determination and faith. Thank you, Mr President.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH VANCE IN NEW YORK

BK041442 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, now in New York, has had a meeting with the American secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance. They discussed matters of bilateral interest and the international situation in a cordial atmosphere. An American spokesman said after this Mr Vance expressed his deep appreciation for the signing of a nuclear nonproliferation treaty by Bangladesh. The two leaders also reviewed the various matters relating to the Security Council against the backdrop of Bangladesh taking over as president of the council during the current month. The situation in the Middle East also came up for discussion during the meeting.

On bilateral matters, the two foreign ministers discussed the gigantic efforts launched by Bangladesh (?for attaining) self-sufficiency in agriculture and other sectors. They also reviewed the American pledge to provide food aid and other assistance to Bangladesh.

PRESIDENT GREETS HUA GUOFENG ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK010741 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has expressed confidence that the traditional bonds of friendship between Bangladesh and China will continue to be strengthened in the years to come. In a message of felicitation to Chairman Hua Guofeng on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, he said such friendship would be to the mutual benefit of our two people and for peace and stability in the region.

The people of Bangladesh, the president said, are full of admiration for the remarkable success of the Chinese people in achieving progress and prosperity for their great country and toward consolidation of peace and stability in the region and world peace.

He said Bangladesh is a close neighbor of China and friendship between our people has endured well over a millennium.

The relations between our two countries have always been imbued with a warm spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation, he added.

He wished the friendly Chinese people continued pregress and prosperity.

Ministers Praise PRC

HK030001 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Oct 79 HK

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has expressed the hope that the traditional bonds of friendship with China would further grow on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He was addressing a function celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Chinese October revolution organized by the Bangladesh-China friendship society.

The prime minister said because of its [word indistinct] role against imperialism, colonialism and aggression, China and its people have become symbol of the Third World.

Shah Azizur congratulated Chairman Hua Guofeng, the government and the people of China and said the two countries had a common struggle against racialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Presided over by the speaker, Mirza Golam Hafiz, who is also the president of the friendship society, the anniversary function was also addressed by works minister, Mr Abdur Rahman, and the Chinese ambassador, Mr Zhuang Yan.

Speaking on the occasion, the speaker said the friendly relations between the two countries had stood the test of time and will continue (?to grow) further. He said the people of Bangladesh hold the Chinese people with highest esteem for their tremendous progress in all fields of human activities and efforts for working for world peace.

The works minister, Mr Abdur Rahman, described China as a trusted friend of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chinese ambassador, Mr Zhuang Yan, said the fundamental aim of the new democratic and socialist revolution in China was [words indistinct] growth of production to turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country. He said China has always been pursuing a policy of peace as formulated by Chairman Mao Zedong and former Premier Zhou Enlai.

Mr Yan said China would try to strengthen the ties of Third World countries and (?unite) all forces in the world to jointly oppose the policies of aggression in any form.

LEFTIST PARTIES TO LAUNCH JOINT CAMPAIGN

HK031333 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 HK

[Text] The newly formed five left party "Ganotantrik Front" (Democratic Front) on Wednesday announced that it would launch a country-wide mass movement to establish "the political and economic rights of the people". It stressed the need for a greater unity among the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist patriotic forces to launch a united movement.

Addressing a press conference at the Jatiya press club Mr. Mohammad Toaha, president, angladesher Samyabadi Dal (M-L) and convener of the Democratic Front said that five left political parties Samyabadi Dal (M-L), National Awami Party (Muru-Zahid), United People's Party (UPP), Jatiya Gandmukti Union (Jag Mu) and Gano Front had formed an alliance under the name "Democratic Front." He hoped that people would come forward to carry out the movement against the local and international exploiters and for the realisation of their democratic rights.

Reading out a written statement the convener of the Democratic Front announced a 16-point demand for arrest of price spiral, introduction of rationing system in food deficit rural areas, fixation of salaries in accordance with the price hike, repeal of all black and repressive laws, repeal of the fifth amendment of the constitution to ensure the sovereignty of the parliament and release of all patriotic political workers.

Mr. Mohammad Toaha said that they would launch the mass movement after organising the front at all levels. He, however, did not specify the time of launching the mass movement.

In the written statement, the Democratic Front convener criticised the present government for what he said its "total failure" in fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the people. He blasted the government for being "lenient" towards imperialism, social imperialism and expansionism.

The convener of the Democratic Front said that the struggle of the front was against the rule of the present government and the past fascist forces like Awami-Baksalites.

Mr Mohammad Toaha, who is also an MP, said that the present parliament is not sovereign. He hinted that he might decide to resign from the parliament.

The press conference was attended by leaders of the component parties of the Democratic Front; among other, Haji Mohammad Danesh and Mr. Sirajul Hossain Khan, president and general secretary of Jagmu; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, UPP chairman; Mr Anwar Zahid and Mr Enayetullah Khan, general secretary and central committee members of NAP (N-Z); Mr. Matin of Gano Front were present at the press conference. [paragraph as published]

Replying to a question, Kazi Zafar Ahmed said that he did not consider Khondoker Mushaque Ahmed as a "traitor". Referring to a comment by President Ziaur Rahman against the leftist political leaders, he challenged the president to disclose the names of any leftist leaders who had sought license and permit from him (the president). He also demanded a white paper on the activities of the present government and the past regime of the Awami League.

The Democratic Front leaders said that they supported the political change on August 15 and November 7 in 1975. But they regretted that the present government had failed to fulfil the hopes and aspirations that were aroused after those two changes.

The convening committee of the Democratic Front will comprise of 15 members, three from each component party. The convener of the front will rotate among the five political parties after each two months.

INDIA

COMMISSION ISSUES ELECTION CODE OF CONDUCT

BK041637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Election Commission has asked the political parties in power at the center and in the states to insure they give no cause for any complaint of using their official position for election campaigns. The commission today issued a model code of conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates. It lays down detailed guidelines about their general conduct, holding of meetings, taking out of processions, entry into polling booths and instructions for insuring maintenance of law and order on the polling day. A separate section advises the parties in power on the do's and don'ts they should observe.

The commission will appoint observers for each constituency. If there are any specific complaints, they can be brought to the notice of the observers. The code asks the parties in power not to issue advertisement at government expense about their achievements. Government vehicles should not be used for furtherence of their interest. Public places like maidans [ground] and government accommodations shall not be monopolized by their candidates but allowed to be used by rival candidates as well on the same terms.

The commission urges all parties and candidates not to indulge in any activity which may aggravate existing differences, create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes, cummunities and religious or linguistic groups. Political parties shall not appeal to caste or communal feeling for securing votes. Mosques, churches, temples and other places of worship cannot be used as forums for election propaganda.

The code lays down that criticism of other political parties should be confined to their politics and programs and past record. Everyone must refrain from criticizing his opponent's private life. Under no circumstances should picketing or demonstrations be organized in front of any individual's house by way of protesting against his opinions or activities. Effigies supposing to represent members of rival political parties or their leaders should not be carried or burnt in public.

About the crucial polling day itself, the commission has urged all political parties and candidates to cooperate with the officers on election duty to insure peaceful and orderly voting. The voters should have complete freedom to cast their ballot.

Government has clarified that the companies which generally provide various forms of services like hiring of vehicles, tents, printing of posters and legal assistance are in no way prohibited from providing such services to political parties. But such services should have been provided in the ordinary course of business of the company and on the same terms and conditions on which similar services are given by that company to other parties.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION LAW PROPOSED FOR ECONOMIC OFFENDERS

BK040930 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister said an ordinance providing for preventive detention for economic offenders has been sent to the president for his approval. Speaking to newsmen in Lucknow, Mr Charan Singh said this has been done because the existing law is not sufficient to deal with hoarders and profiteers. He, however, assured newsmen that the ordinance will insure safeguards against its misuse.

The prime minister pointed out that it was mainly the responsibility of the state governments to check the price rise by applying various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. He also suggested that the public distribution system should be strengthened to insure the supply of essential commodities to the public. He (?informed) that there is no justification for the recent rise in the prices of some commodities like sugar and edible oil.

Replying to a question, the prime minister ruled out the possibility of dissolution of the Uttar Pradesh assembly. About the merger of the CFD [Congress For Democracy] with the Lok Dal, he said talks were going on in this regard with Mr H.N. Bahuguna. Mr Charan Singh affirmed that there is no need for a cabinet reshuffle.

JANATA PARTY OPPOSES PREVENTIVE DETENTION ORDINANCE

BK041654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leaders have strongly opposed the proposed ordinance providing for preventive detention for economic offenses. They have challenged the right of a caretaker government at the center to overrule the views expressed by overwhelming majority of the chief ministers.

The party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, and Mr H.M. Patel, speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, expressed the hope that the president will prevent the government from having recoursed to this measure, which they said can be abused by the ruling party during the election period.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said the existing provisions of the Essential Commodities Act are adequate to take care of the antisocial elements. He said if the ordinance is brought forward in the face of opposition by the chief ministers, it will mean that the government has something more in view which it does not want to disclose.

CPI-M Opposes Ordinance

BK041655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Politburo of the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] is in favor of setting up special courts to try hoarders and black-marketeers. The Politburo, which met in New Delhi on the 1st and 2d of this month, disapproved the preventive detention as proposed by the union government to bring them to book.

While suggesting stern action against economic offenders, the party felt that detention without trial is (?prone) to be misused.

TIBETAN REFUGEES FROM BHUTAN NOT ACCEPTED

BK050312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Oct 79 BK

[Text] India has told Bhutan that it cannot accept the 4,000 Tibetan refugees now in that country as there are about 10,000 Tibetans in various parts of India still awaiting rehabilitation.

Out of about 6,000 refugees who had entered Bhutan in 1960, about 2,000 had accepted Bhutanese nationality, but the remaining 4,000 refused to do so. Bhutan had sounded India whether they can be taken by this country.

PAKISTAN

DELEGATIONS CALL FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

BK041722 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK

[Summary] Two delegations from Peshawar and Atak District today called on the president in Rawalpindi today and, in addition to other issues, exchanged views on the present political situation. The delegations included businessmen, ulema and traders and also several former members of the provincial assembly and prominent personalities. "Both the delegations stressed to the president that elections should not be held merely for the sake of holding elections. Elections should instead bring about political stability and insure the formation of a government capable of handling the affairs of the country with confidence." They said that people have lost interest in the general elections in November due to the policy pursued by several big political parties. "They expressed the view that the nation is divided on the issue of general elections today and there is a feeling that since all the political parties are not participating in the elections, formation of a representative government in the actual sense of the term is almost impossible as a result of elections." These delegations opposed the stand of several political parties not to get themselves registered. They appreciated the present government's performance in implementing Islamic rules in the country. "The present government has succeeded in restoring law and order in the country, but, they said, it is believed that holding elections on 17 November might contribute to recurrence of the situation that existed when the armed forces had to take power in July 1977. They said if a weak government were formed following the elections there is every possibility that it could not stand the external pressure and would capitulate on major national issues including the peaceful nuclear program. These delegations proposed that the elections be postponed and the government take effective measures to eradicate all the evils from the country at their roots and control the trend of rising prices. The government should take more steps to improve the law and order situation in the country." They also called for granting more power to local councils.

"Prominent citizens from all walks of life in Faisalabad in a news conference have said that it was better to postpone the elections rather than hold them without the participation of major political parties. They proposed convening a roundtable conference so that a way out can be found.

"Two prominent representatives of a traders association from Mardan have proposed that the general elections be postponed because they felt that no stable government can be formed under the present situation."

"A prominent Pakistani journalist in London has published a pamphlet urging the government to set a precondition for candidates that they approve the steps taken by the present government for the implementation of Islamic rules in the country."

"A leading Karachi industrialist and former National Assembly member, Mr (A.K. Somat), expressed the view that the strategy of the political parties and holding of elections in the present situation might help the coming to power of certain elements which might lead to chaos and disturbances in the country."